

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN
Barometer 30.10

January 5 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 56 2 p.m. 58
Humidity 92 93

January 6 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 84 89

3116 日二初月二十年卯乙

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916.

四拜禮 號六月正英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S CONCEPTION OF THE "FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

THE "BARALONG" CASE: SIR EDWARD GREY'S CRUSHING REJOINDER.

Startling Decline in German Exchange Rates.

BRITAIN'S HEAVY CASUALTIES IN BATTLE OF LOOS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMAN EXCHANGE.

AN UNPARALLELED DECLINE.

January 5, 1.15 p.m.
Reuter's New York correspondent states that there is much comment in banking circles regarding the decline in the exchange on Germany to 75.1-8, which is the lowest rate since the war and is probably unparalleled.
In contradistinction to this, sterling rose to 4.741-2, which is the highest since August.

THE MONTENEGRINS.

A FRESH SUCCESS.

January 5, 1.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Cetinje states that the Montenegrins have recaptured Dechaniplava, inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

THE PRESS ON THE DECISION.

January 5, 1.15 p.m.
Generally, the comment of the morning newspapers on the figures revealed in Lord Derby's Report can be summed up in the conclusion that the Government could not come to any other decision than to bring in a measure of compulsion.
The *Daily Chronicle* is the exception. It suggests that before compulsion is enforced those who have not volunteered should be compelled to appear before tribunals and state their reasons.
The *Daily News* trusts that the measure will be restricted to its narrowest limits.

IRISH UNIONISTS INDIGNANT.

January 5, 1.15 p.m.
At a meeting of Irish Unionist M.P.s, Sir Edward Carson presiding, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the reported intention to exclude Ireland from the provisions of the Compulsion Bill was an insult and a humiliation to the loyal and patriotic population of the country, and an abandonment of the principle of equality of sacrifice on the part of the King's subjects.

THE BATTLE OF LOOS.

HEAVY BRITISH CASUALTIES.

January 5, 4.05 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant announced that the casualties at Loos were 2,378 officers and 57,282 men.

THE DETAILS.

January 5, 4.50 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant gave the following figures regarding the casualties at Loos:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Officers	773	1,283
Men	10,345	38,695

[The above figures do not reach the total given in the preceding issue. Presumably there are 317 officers and 6,343 men missing.]

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE "BARALONG" CASE.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S CRUSHING REPLY TO GERMANY.

January 5, 1.15 a.m.
A White Paper has been issued which contains the Memorandum of the German Government demanding the trial for murder of the Captain and crew of the British auxiliary cruiser Baralong. It quotes the sworn statements of six American molesters aboard the British steamer Nicotian. These Americans allege that on August 19, when 70 miles south of Queenstown, the ship was stopped by a German submarine which opened fire on the Nicotian. After the crew had been removed they noticed a steamer, which they say was the Baralong, approaching flying the American flag, and with large shields on her sides on which the American flag was painted. This vessel fired with rifles and guns on the submarine until it sank, when the Germans jumped into the water.

The Memorandum further gives allegations by these witnesses that the Baralong continued to fire on the Germans in the water, and says that two of the witnesses swear that orders were given to take no prisoners, and, further, that four Germans found aboard the Nicotian in the engine-room and the screw tunnel, were killed.

Sir Edward Grey makes a crushing reply to the Memorandum, affirming that the Government does not accept these allegations. He points out that Britain notes with great satisfaction, though with some surprise, the anxiety of Germany that the principles of civilized warfare should be vindicated, and asks why she should single out the Baralong case. He suggests that this case, with three naval incidents occurring during the same forty-eight hours when the Baralong sank the submarine and rescued the Nicotian, should be submitted to an impartial tribunal—for example, one composed of United States naval officers—firstly, to enquire into the incident of the Arabic, with the murder of 47 non-combatants; secondly, the case of a German destroyer bombarding the helpless crew of a British submarine stranded on the Danish coast; and, thirdly, the case of the steamer Ruel, which was attacked by a German submarine, though no resistance was offered, the boats being fired on and one killed and eight severely wounded, there being no reason for this cold-blooded and cowardly outrage.

The British Government does not think it necessary to reply to the suggestion that the British Navy is guilty of inhumanity. It has rescued 1,150 German sailors, often in case of great difficulty and peril. The German Navy can show no such record.

THE "PEACE PILGRIMS."

GERMAN FACILITIES GRANTED.

January 5, 1.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin telegram says the German Government has given permission to the Ford Peace Party to travel to the Hague via Germany.

LOYAL AUSTRALIA.

EFFECT OF PERSIA OUTRAGE.

January 5, 1.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports a striking improvement in recruiting.
Mr. Hughes says the Persia outrage has stiffened the determination of the Allies to destroy the international criminal at all cost.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S MESSAGE.

HOUR OF PUNISHMENT STRIKING.

January 5, 5.25 p.m.
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, General Joffre, in his New Year message to the Armies, says:—"The hour of the punishment of Germany is striking. While the enemy talks of peace we only think of war and victory."

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

AN INTERESTING APPOINTMENT.

January 4, 12.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, according to a Tahrir report the Pro-Russian, Sardar Rehid, has been appointed Governor (Guardian) to the Heir to the Throne, who is a minor and Governor-General of the province of Azerbaijan. Thus Sardar Rehid becomes the actual Governor of Azerbaijan.
Two German officers, who escaped from Russian custody, and a well-known Russian revolutionary, who was an accomplice of Ekirshitz, have been arrested at Zandjan.

PARLIAMENT.

January 5, 4.50 p.m.
At to-day's sitting of the House of Commons, Sir John Simon sat on the Liberal side behind the Treasury Bench.
Mr. McKenna and Mr. Ramsden answered questions as usual.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE PERSIA.

CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.

January 5, 2.45 a.m.
The Chief Officer of the Persia reports that the wake of the torpedo was observed one second before the impact. The forward port boiler exploded, thus accelerating the disaster.

AMERICAN ENQUIRIES.

January 5, 2.45 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Lansing has cabled to the American Consuls at Alexandria, Malta and Cairo to gather immediately all the available information from the survivors of the Persia, the idea being to obtain definite information speedily.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

HOW GERMANY OBSERVES IT.

January 5, 3.00 p.m.
A Foreign Office statement shows how Germany practices in the Baltic the freedom of the seas which she accuses Britain of violating. The Germans frequently send Swedish vessels with prize crews to Swinemunde, where they are delayed for at least forty-eight hours, though the ships' papers are in perfect order, and despite official Swedish telegrams intimating departures of steamers and guaranteeing that there is no contraband on board. Already some six hundred have been detained. Swedish skippers consider that Germany is trying to impress the Northern nations with Germany's sea-power. Many claims are pending against Germany.

THE ARREST OF ENEMY CONSULS.

(Havas Telegram.)

January 4.
The enemy Consuls arrested at Salonica and brought to Marseilles were immediately conducted to the Swiss frontier.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PERSIA.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

January 4, 3.00 p.m.
A young lady survivor from the ill-fated Persia states that mothers went in quest of their children but never returned. Indeed, only two children were saved. The Chief Officer went down with the ship but was picked up. He says the Captain also went down with the liner. The survivors lost everything and suffered from cold while in the boats, as they lacked warm clothing.

AMERICA'S GRAVE VIEW.

January 4, 9.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the submarine situation is admittedly grave. It is officially announced that President Wilson and Mr. Lansing are taking every means to obtain full information, upon which they will act immediately. The Cabinet meeting has been cancelled because details of the Persia case are not yet available.

GERMAN HOTEL LICENCEES IN HONGKONG.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S JUDICIAL CAPACITY.

January 4, 6.10 p.m.
In the House of Commons, replying to a question by Sir Edwin Cornwall (Liberal M.P. for Bethnal Green) with reference to the granting of licences for hotels in Hongkong to Germans, Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that no question of policy was involved and that the Executive Council acted through-out in its judicial capacity under the Licensing Ordinance.

SUBMARINES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MAIL BOATS TO FOLLOW USUAL ROUTE.

January 4, 8.00 p.m.
Matured shipping opinion is that the submarine activity in the Mediterranean will not continue, especially in view of what has had to be overcome in Home waters. Those lines with mail contracts will not change their route.

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports a striking improvement in recruiting.

Seismographs at Shaw, in Australia, record an earthquake, probably in the South Seas.

The Montenegrins have recaptured Dechaniplava, inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians.

A Berlin telegram says the German Government has given permission to the Ford Peace Party to travel to the Hague via Germany.

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Sir Edward Grey, replying to a German Memorandum, points out that Britain notes with great satisfaction, though with some surprise, the anxiety of Germany that the principles of civilized warfare should be vindicated, and asks why she should single out the Baralong case.

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DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

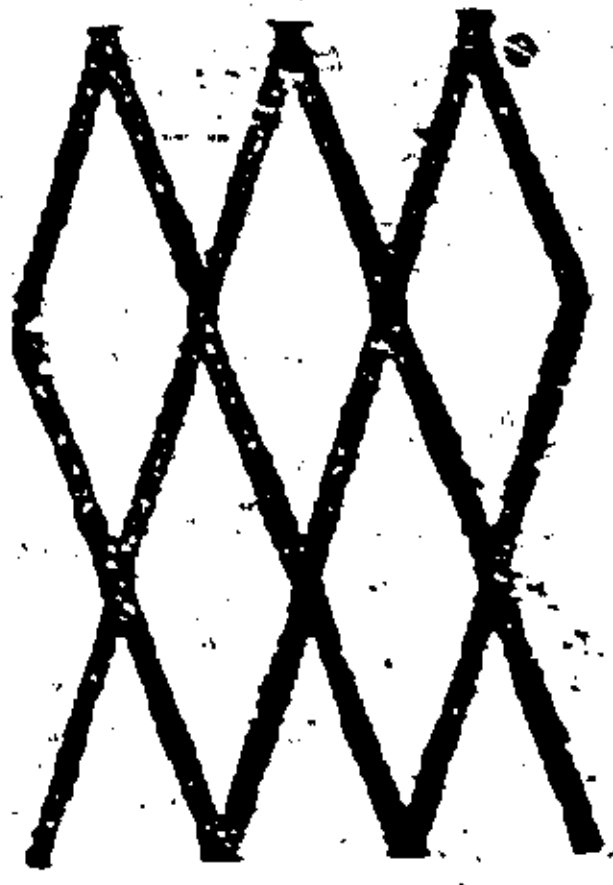
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, February 5.
Police: Reserve—Annual dinner.

NOTICES.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

NOTICE.

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HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

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J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

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Tel. Address "COMFORT."

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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices. Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

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From 1st January 1916, Board and Lodging from \$80.00 per month and upwards. Best Attention. Excellent Cuisine. Private Dining Rooms for Special Dinners.

Caterers for special tiffin and dinner parties at the Hotel, Clubs, or residences.

F. CHOPARD,

Manager.

CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

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Opposite ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. They are Specially recommended to Mercantile Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most Centrally Situated, and also special Terms can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms \$2.00 per Day or 40.00 per Month with attendance. Hot and Cold Water, Electric light, No Extras. Inspection cordially invited. Full particulars may be obtained either on the premises or at the Telephone 999.

Board and Residence from \$3.50 per day \$85.00 per month.

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EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

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NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

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PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

THE PALACE HOTEL.

CORNER OF HARKOW AND HAIPHONG ROAD, KOWLOON.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN RENOVATED AND IS ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL LOUNGE WITH

SALOON BILLIARD BAR

PUBLIC BILLIARD BAR WITH FIRST CLASS TABLE

ONLY FIRST CLASS WINE AND SPIRITS STOCKED

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NOTICES

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A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

MARTIN'S MIXTURE.

A SPECIFIC FOR INFLUENZA, HAY FEVER, COLD IN THE HEAD.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

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JUNGNER ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR.

Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of materials. May be charged a thousand times without lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged in minimum time and to its full extent without injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when left even a longer time loaded and out of use. Salt water has no injurious effect on the accumulator.

An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

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"Swan"

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A wide range of styles to suit every writer.

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Pipes—Cigars—Tobacco—

Cigarettes

Diaries 1916

GIFT BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

The British Boys Annual	4.00
Girls' Own Annual	5.00
Chums	6.00
Bo-Peep for Little Folks	2.00
Chatterbox	2.40
Herbert Strang's Annual	3.20
Little Folks	4.00
Cassell's Childrens Annual	2.75
Boeubud Annual	3.20
Leading Straps	2.00
Wild Animals I have Known	
by Ernest Thompson	
Seton	4.00
Toy Books	
Painting Books	

TUCKS ZAG-ZAW PUZZLES

Harbutt's Plasticine

The ever popular spelling Game,
WORD MAKING AND WORD TAKING.

BELLE VIEW.

Shanklin Road, Telephone No. 907.

Meals a la Carte at all Hours

Afternoon Tea and Cakes

SPECIAL DINNERS

On SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 2nd January 1915.

Meals in Attendance

Commencing from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

Uses of Alcohol

When the Russian Government "took the bull by the horns" and prohibited the consumption of vodka the effect was universally applauded, though there were but few who really believed that the drastic measure would succeed. The sacrifice made by the national treasury was enormous, and a greater sacrifice was demanded of millions of Russian people who had become enslaved to vodka as a daily habit. It is, however, an eloquent testimony to the will-power of the Russian people and the strength of Russian finance that after a year of abstinence from the opiumy tipples and the revenue it fetched, there is no apparent desire to resume it. On the contrary, a year's trial has enabled the Government to announce another year of prohibition.

Daily Press

The Recruiting Returns

The figures which we publish to-day setting forth the results of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme cannot produce other than a sense of disappointment in the minds of those who cherished the belief that all but an insignificant minority of our fellow-countrymen in the United Kingdom would respond readily to the appeal made to them. The conditions under which eligible men were invited to attest were such that it is difficult to conceive of any Briton worthy of the name withholding his signature. The canvass was confined to those between the ages of eighteen and forty, and the recruits were divided into two classes, composed respectively of single men and married men, which were each sub-divided into twenty-three groups according to age, the understanding being that the whole of the first class would be called up before recourse was had to the second. Inasmuch as provision was made for securing special treatment for unmarried men who could plant domestic responsibilities, nothing fairer could be imagined.

China Mail

The Recruiting Returns

At last an analysis of the results of Lord Derby's recruiting returns is published, and we now know the figures which have persuaded the Cabinet that a modified form of conscription is desirable and necessary. Lord Derby when he began his campaign laid it down that to make the Voluntary system a success, at such a crisis as that in which the Empire is now involved, really meant that every man who would in a conscript country be taken compulsorily should offer his services voluntarily. The figures now published disclose that this desideratum has been far from met, and that even among the unmarried men of military age there are fewer than 651,180 apart from those engaged in indispensable national services, who have not volunteered. Lord Derby's Report describes this as "far from being a negligible quantity" and having regard to the promise given by the Prime Minister that the married men would not be called up until the unmarried men are exhausted, there is no alternative but to obtain the services of these 651,180 men by conscription.

U.S. Soldiers Fire on Mexicans. New York, November 27.—A telegram from Nogales, Arizona, states that American soldiers fired upon the Mexicans last night, and killed several Mexicans and wounded many.

GENERAL NEWS

Mr. Matheson Lang.
Mr. Matheson Lang began a short tenancy of the St. James's Theatre on Monday, December 6, with a revival of the "Merchant of Venice."

Mr. Carnegie's 80th Birthday.
New York, November 25—Mr. Carnegie to-day celebrates his 80th birthday. Mr. Smith Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching, in the course of an interview which appears in the New York Press to-day, states that Mr. Carnegie has given away in public and private benefactions a sum of no less than four hundred million dollars, and is now only a moderately rich man.

Agencies Sought.
H.M. Consul-General in Paris reports that an electrical engineering firm in that city, established for over 40 years, which has brought into being several of the electric lighting sectors of Paris, desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical supplies of all kinds. This firm adds that after the war there will be a great demand for electrical supplies for re-fitting the factories and lighting plants in those parts of France at present invaded. A unique opportunity will be afforded for United Kingdom manufacturers to secure a large part of the market formerly in German hands.

War Relief Lottery in Borneo.
A War Relief Fund Lottery was recently organized in British North Borneo, the drawings taking place in Sandakan on November 13th. The first prize was \$2,876.50 and the 2nd \$1,150.60; there were also ten prizes of \$115.00 and ten of \$57.53. We do not know, says the *Sarawak Gazette*, how many tickets were sold nor the price of the tickets, but a considerable number must have been disposed of all over the Country, as after paying everything there remained a sum of \$5,735 (which was made up to \$6,000 by the winner of the first prize) for distribution amongst various War Relief Funds.

Honorary Degrees at Oxford.
An honorary D. C. L. at Oxford has become a rarity. War has sealed the font of honour. But says *The Times* an exception was very properly made, when this degree, specially reserved for eminent public service, was bestowed on the Rev. W. E. Sherwood, M. A., of Magdalen, and previously of Christ Church, who has recently, after two years of most strenuous and successful service, laid down the office of Mayor of the city. The Public Orator (Mr. A. D. Godley), in presenting Mr. Sherwood, dwelt on his services alike in peace and still more during the war. At the same Convocation Captain Archibald Francis Becke, R. F. A., the well-known teacher and writer on military subjects, was presented by the Public Orator for the honorary degree of M. A.

Women in Khaki.
Mr. Oatheart Watson, Mr. Tennant in the House of Commons recently how many ladies in khaki uniform are under the control of the War Office, and if he would spare some of them to meet the trains arriving at Victoria and Waterloo with soldiers on furlough from the front. As far as can be ascertained, there are two groups of women other than nurses wearing khaki. The first to do so was the Women's Volunteer Reserve, about 6,000 in number, who drill and help at canteens. The second is the Women's Reserves, Ambulances, who number only 300; but are to a certain extent recognized by the War Office, whom they are now asking for a grant. They are allowed to have the letters "O.R.M.S." on their caps and they work in various military hospitals. They fetch men who have lost limbs from the railway stations to Queen Mary's Hospital at Roehampton. They also meet the troop trains and motor about 25 men each night to the Y.M.C.A. quarters. The only other women in khaki are the Nursing Yeomanry, who serve in France and Flanders. — *Times*

If you have lost your appetite, or one of the best variety of dietary dishes at the ALHAMBRA, DINE CAREFULLY to your health.

NOTICE



EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:—

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.
NEW MODELS
OF THE FAMOUS
WEBER AND ALLISON PIANOS.
BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.
INSPECTION INVITED.

GENERAL NEWS.

Aged Sixty-three.
At the age of sixty-three Private A. Connolly, of Mansfield, is serving in the trenches with the pioneer section of the Royal Engineers.

Postponed.
Owing to traffic difficulties and the darkened streets, the Juvenile Fancy Dress Ball usually held at the Mansion House on or about Twelfth Night has been postponed until the Easter holidays.

A Fatal Salute.
A verdict of accidental death was returned at Southend on Lieut. Groombridge, of the Leicestershire Regiment, who fell from a motor cycle after returning a salute when passing a sentry.

The German in Samoa.
Eight years ago the Germans banished 64 Samoans for wanting to know how the taxes were spent. The real reason was because the natives were friendly to the British. The exiles are now returning to their homes.

Well-Known Musician's Fate.
Toronto, Nov. 30.—Professor Elliott Haslam, a noted musical director, committed suicide to-day. He was the son of John Haslam, prominent in the London musical world. Professor Haslam was understood to be in good circumstances, and no cause is assigned for his suicide.

Received by the Queen.
Sabdar-Major Jagadar Singh (69th Punjabi, Indian Army) and Sabdar-Major Balbahadur Khatri (9th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army) had the honour of being received by The Queen last month when Her Majesty, on behalf of The King, invested them with the insignia of the Order of British India, Second Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

The Green Chrysanthemum.
Huge chrysanthemums, including what is probably the nearest approach to a green bloom yet seen, carnations of every hue, begonias, and orchids were the chief features of the Royal Horticultural Society's fortnightly show at Westminster some five weeks ago. The green chrysanthemum, a special attraction in a section that included many flowers in white and yellow, pink and bronze far beyond the normal size, was shown by Messrs. Wells and Co., of Merstham.

Enlistment of Government Employees.
All War Office and Admiralty employees who are of military age and do not belong to the Services have been requested to apply to their chiefs for leave to join the colours according to the *Times*. Hitherto such men have merely been notified that no difficulties would be put in the way of those whose services were not regarded as indispensable to the Department. Now all men of military age, whether belonging to the permanent or the temporary staff, will have to make a formal application and it will be for the authorities to decide as to who is indispensable. A similar intimation has been made to all employees of military age in most of the Government Departments.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
A. Abraham & Co., Calcutta.
Burkhill, Saigon.
Calcutta, New York.
Cheong Cheong, Penang.
Hypoonhust Yongthekusay, Bangkok.
Keechong, Sydney.
Loo 27 Leighton Hill Road, Hanoi.
Mann Eastern Extension, Singapore.
Mehta, Calcutta.
Sinyunshan c/o Yeechang and Co., Shanghai.
Toney Standard Oil, Manila.
Wanfoong, Singapore.
Yuenloong Kumyutong, Singapore.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Goodman, Yokohama.
Hongbeechan, Amoy.
Senzaki c/o Taiheiyoko, Tsu-bakidomari.
W. E. SCHRODER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915.

NOTICE.

MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

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Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
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Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
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Outhouses and Grass tennis court.
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LIST OF PASSENGERS

EXPECTED.

Per N.Y.K. steamer Yasaka Maru. From London December 4 (transhipped to other steamers). To Shanghai: Miss N. Durbin, Mrs. F. Wells-Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Macfarlane, Miss C. Featherstone, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. and infant. To Hongkong: Mr. L. Leese, Mrs. V. J. Tartarin and 5 children, Miss V. Tartarin, Miss H. Tartarin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lacroix, Mrs. Bishop.
Per P. and O. steamer Karmala. From London December 11.—To Shanghai: Miss G. Whitall, Mr. and Mrs. Radford.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Aisatsu Maru. From London November 20.—To Shanghai: Mr. S. M. Gubbay, Miss A. Fairley, Mrs. Liddell and To Hongkong: Mr. G. Worby, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay Smith, Mr. H. E. Spencer-Payne, Mr. Jas. Spiers, Mr. O. Hughes, Mr. H. Sabier.

Per P. and O. steamer Moldavia. From London November 27.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Sprackley, Miss Clark, Miss Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, Miss Martin, Mr. N. C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Beal, Mrs. DeWolfe-Meares, To Hongkong: Rev. S. N. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Aires and 4 children, Mr. W. Berboon, Mrs. Lechman, child and smah.

NOTICES



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Extra Fine (Grand

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" " - - - - 50 1.70

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

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Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started?

Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

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Sight Tested with Latest Scientific Instruments by H. TOBIAS F.S.M.C.F.I.O.

N. LAZARUS

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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Nature never strikes without warning.

But people as a rule put off. It is when the pillow shows the truant hairs in the morning: when dandruff and scurf sprinkle the hair, when it is dry and brittle—that it is time to commence AT ONCE using

WATSON'S RESORCIN HAIR WASH.

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Daily issue—\$35 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$15 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATHS.

GOLDMAN.—At the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Hospital, on December 29, Julius Goldman, aged 23.
JONAH.—At his residence, No. 20 North Soochow Road, Shanghai on December 30, Ephraim Jonah, aged 39.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916.

MO E ECONOMY STILL NEEDED.

Though perhaps we are not told so in as many words, it is becoming increasingly clear that unless Britain is to enter into her victory a beggar, and to resign herself to a prolonged condition of beggary after peace is declared, she must make greater reductions in her national expenditure than she has yet, apparently, felt herself called upon to make. As goes without saying, just as there should be no waste among private individuals or in any civilian walk in life, so there must be absolutely no waste where the army and navy are concerned.

It is clear enough that we cannot exercise a becoming generosity towards the fighting forces and their requirements without a widespread self-denial in every other direction. Periodically there are jeremiads uttered by this or that member of the Cabinet on this point; we are told that the Government and people really must economize; and yet, so far as we can see from our perusal of the Home papers, very little comes of all the talk. Members of Parliament are still drawing their four hundred pounds a year. Government officials are still being paid salaries far above their abilities or deserts, and there are still scores of semi-sinistres to which large and unearned payments attach. As regards the salaries of Members of Parliament, quite the majority of Members are of the well-to-do classes who could easily afford to give their services to the country permanently—leave alone during the war period; and the same might be said of some of the Cabinet Ministers.

But there are not the days when men willingly loose their grip of easily-gotten money; and since the great overpaid have a rooted objection to offering to forego all or part of a wage which they do not need and, in many cases, certainly do not earn, we think it almost time that the Government should take a high hand in the matter. In the good time that is coming, when the war is "all over," we have no doubt that much healthy readjustment of salaries paid to public men will be brought about; indeed the conditions of life will more or less enforce such readjustment. But meanwhile, in order that the good time in question may be brought all the closer, we cannot help thinking that a polite intimation to a.g. the Lord Chancellor, for instance, that he could afford to live on half the amount he receives, would be of service to the country. Similar intimations might be sent to all Cabinet Ministers, all Members of Parliament and such Government officials as are in receipt of over a certain fixed sum. In addition, it would not be difficult to issue a minor ordinance whereby men in Government employ are forbidden to draw double salaries. If the Government's own hand were thus forced, it would no doubt hasten to retaliate on the general public, and then we should find the millionaire manufacturers, merchants etc., suitably nudged. Only in order that disappointed Government people might "score" Time, within a few weeks, or even days, we might have the pleasure of seeing the millionaire increased very materially, and the Government deprived of any excuse for not finishing the war so far as monetary considerations may be concerned.

Harbour Matters.

The other day the Marine Court Magistrate made it quite clear that he is determined to put a stop to the practice indulged in by sampan and junk people of boarding steamers while under way in the harbour, and judging from the decrease in the number of such cases, it would seem that the evil is well on the way to being suppressed. Another type of harbour offence which has become all too common is that of the overcrowding of native steam launches, and here also the Magistrate is now dealing with the offenders with no light hand. Yesterday there were two such cases before the Court, and quite healthy fines of \$100 and \$250 respectively were imposed. That is the only way to deal with these people. Small fines of three or five dollars are absolutely useless, for, even assuming that the offenders are caught now and again, it pays them to carry excess passengers, since they stand to gain on the transaction after allowing for the fines. As it is, many of these native craft appear to be far from seaworthy, and, with the overcrowding which so often takes place, they are positive death traps. The wonder is that under existing conditions there are so few harbour fatalities recorded.

"Better Dead"

Under the above heading we printed brief notice of a case yesterday that is arousing much attention not only in America but in European countries as well. A Chicago medical man, who was recently called in to attend a child, found that it was "defective and abnormal, and certain to die unless an operation were performed." The operation would, it is true, have saved the child's life but would still not have made a normal human creature of it, and one side of the body would always have been paralysed. The mother having agreed, the operation was not performed, and the child was allowed to die. The case is one that requires the judgment of Solomon to settle it. It is easy enough to say that the child would merely have been a helpless burden on society, and that children whose cases are as helpless as the one in question should go to the lethal chamber; and, in theory, there can be no doubt that this is the correct view. But what about the claims of nature in the mother? For one woman who would have the hardihood (some would go the length of saying the unnaturalness) to stand by and see her child die, be his condition never so hopeless, there are probably a thousand who would want—and will ever want—the little life spared at any cost. It seems to us that before the law can be laid down on such a matter, human nature will have to be re-constructed.

Loyal Indian Students.

The facts which were made known by Mr. C. E. Mallet, Secretary of the Indian Students' Department, regarding the loyalty of young Indians who are in England for educational purposes are certainly most gratifying. He reports that a number have enlisted in British battalions, but the majority, totalling no fewer than 272, have joined the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps. There can be no doubt that the war is having a magnificent effect in bringing the rising generation of educated Indians to realise that we and they have a common interest, namely the advancement of India and the Indians. The Department to which Mr. Mallet is attached is one under the control of the India Office, and it pays special heed to those young Indians who go to the Motherland to complete their studies. At first, the Department was viewed with suspicion and dislike by the students, but it is now most satisfactory to note that this distrust is fast disappearing and that the real truth is being realised. India has certainly played a fine part in this war. Her soldiers have fought magnificently and her princes and other native rulers have shown a wonderful measure of generosity. It is reassuring, therefore, to be able to feel that, in a lesser degree perhaps, the young students are doing their bit for the Empire.

DAY-BY-DAY

BEFORE MAN MADE US CITIZENS.
GREAT NATURE MADE US MEN.
Lowell.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 50; rain. (1915, 53 fine).
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 59; rain. (1915, 60 fine).

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day per a.s. Shantung 3 p.m.
English Mail.—Due to-morrow per a.s. Nellora.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 5/16.

Yesterday's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 35th anniversary of the loss of Calais to the French.

"Slight Cold."
To-day, according to the Chinese calendar, is the festival of Hsiao han, or "Slight Cold."

Rain Output.
Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the output of the Rain Gold Mine for the four weeks ending January 4 was 1111 oz. gold.

Stolen from Officers' Mess.
A silver cigarette case, valued \$15, has been stolen from the Officers' Mess at Belchers Fort. Lieut. Messrs B. G. A. reports to the Police that the case was left on a table in the Mess.

Money Stolen.
It has been reported to the Police by Mr. Peterkin, of the Robinson Piano Company, that between the afternoon of the 4th and the evening of the 5th some person stole from a drawer at the house, in which he resides \$198.80.

Larceny on the High Seas.
While a Chinese, named Ng Taz-ying, was travelling on board the a.s. Haimun from Swatow to Hongkong his cabin was broken into and his bag containing money, jewellery and clothing, to the value of \$4,366, was stolen.

Reported Burglary.
Mr. U. S. Moses, of 27, Wong Nei Cheung Street, and who carries on a business as Commission agent, has reported to the police that on the night of January 4 his house was broken into by means of the back door and the thief, or thieves, stole four pairs of boots valued \$30 and two glass vases valued \$2.

Fishermen Attacked.
Two fishermen of Tai-po report to the police that, whilst anchored at Lai Chi Chong, seven men armed with choppers boarded their boats and ransacked them. One of the fishermen was struck with a chopper and \$67 and a quantity of clothing was stolen. Three men have been arrested and a quantity of clothing recovered. One of the fishermen has been admitted to Hospital suffering from wounds.

A Hongkong Volunteer.
Mr. G. C. Jorg, of Hongkong, formerly, a local Volunteer in the Right Section Machine Gun Co., who left here to join King's Army, with the first contingent by the a.s. Delta, and who joined the Middlesex Regt. on his arrival in England and is now a Corporal, has written his cousin (Mr. L. C. B. Souza) informing him of his departure to Serbia on November 21. He wishes to be remembered to his many friends.

ARMED ROBBERY AT SHAIKIWAN.

A widow named Fa Yau, of Shan, reports to the police that on the evening of January 5, a man knocked at her door, and, upon her opening it, three men armed with choppers entered the house. One seized hold of her by the hair and told her to keep quiet or he would kill her. He went to the cock-loft and opened her box, stealing 20 articles of the value of \$450 and clothing valued \$50. One man has since been arrested and a quantity of the jewellery and clothing has been recovered.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

"KILL AS MANY GERMANS AS YOU CAN"

Now the Government takes us into its Confidence.

Up to the moment of writing there is no news of a bewilderingly exciting nature from any front. The Montenegrians are continuing to give Austria more trouble than anyone thought it was in them to give, and have just succeeded in inflicting some more heavy losses on their enemy. Reuter's New York correspondent draws attention to the fact that "an unparalleled contradiction" exists between German and British rates of exchange in America, that on Germany having fallen lower than it has ever been since war began. In a sudden burst of confidence Mr. Tennant has announced to the House of Commons that our casualties at Loos are estimated at about sixty thousand. Seeing that this has been matter of common gossip for long enough, we don't know why the Government should seem to make a favour of the announcement. But if half these Government people who plume themselves on their ability to handle news were put to the journalistic trade, they would most assuredly lose job after job, and perish miserably in the workhouse in the end.

Munitions.
It there can be said to be any excuse for the hanging-back of men who are well able to enlist, it undoubtedly lies in the fact that the public has been so consistently fooled by Government. The Cabinet members—or some of them—have the rooted idea that the people need to be let down gently, put off with silly excuses and generally treated like little children. How long ago is it since Mr. Lloyd George told us that the munitions scheme was working wonders and that an unending stream of shells was being poured out; since, indeed, he practically gave us to understand that the whole difficulty in that direction was solved? Yet now we find him casually observing that the task of turning out these munitions is more serious than he may venture to say. Months ago it was intimated that we had enough men, and only wanted munitions. Now, it seems, we want both.

Tommy Taking Matters into His Own Hands.

Really the best item of news that we have received for a long while, and one which helps to counterbalance the trifling and puffing of the Cabinet, is to the effect that our men in the trenches have virtually pledged themselves to kill as many Germans as they can. Why on earth should they encounter themselves with prisoners? To be taken prisoner by the British is, for a German, much sadder work than fighting. German prisoners, in many cases, get better food than they ever had in their lives before. In Hongkong they have their drink duty free—which is more than we can succeed in accomplishing—and in England they sometimes get game and wine sent to them by sympathetic ladies who are convinced that the dear Germans are not so bad as they are represented. Has not this sort of foolery gone far enough? While our dear friends at Home are falling on the necks of enemy prisoners, our own poor fellows at the front would rather be killed than fall into German hands—knowing all too well the kind of treatment that awaits them. It was high time that the hard cases among our men—notably the Colonial contingents—had some say in dealing with the enemy. We want to see the war finished, and since it is established that "Germany is rapidly approaching," if she has not reached, the stage when she cannot replace losses," the sooner her remaining forces are wiped out the better. If we are to judge the German soldiers by the gentle performance of those who have been "captured," it seems that right have they on the matter. It is more than time that other

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of January 6, 1915.

G.O.C. Captured.
A communique issued in Petrograd states:—The victory over the Turks is complete. The General Officer Commanding has been captured, and also three Divisional Commanders. We are vigorously pursuing another Corps, which is scattered.

Retire Turkish Army Corps Captured.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that a communique states: We have obtained a decisive victory at Sarikamish, capturing the entire Turkish Ninth Army Corps. The pursuit continues elsewhere, the Turks in full rout.

French Aviators' Latest Work.
An Amsterdam message says:—French aviators dropped bombs on drill grounds at Esterbeck, near Brussels, destroying part of a dirigible shed and killing several soldiers. A telegram from Nish says:—Our artillery destroyed an enemy aeroplane flying in the direction of Posarevac, the craft falling on the bank of the Danube in Austrian territory.

Great Britain and the U.S. Note.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is understood that assurances have been given here that Great Britain will not interfere with shipments of copper to Italy, if consigned to reputable firms and shipped in Italian ships. Shipments to Sweden and Norway will also not be interrupted. The Daily Telegraph's Washington correspondent states that he is reliably informed that Great Britain's reply to President Wilson's Note will be satisfactory. It will promise some concessions, but will deny the right to America to demand others.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation Examination, December, 1915.

The following have satisfied the Examiners:—1. She Shin-Tei, Queen's College; 3. Kang Shih-chen, Chih-li Government Student; 6. Kwong Hing-fuek, St. Stephen's College; 9. Lin Hung-ngan, Hope Government Student; 17. Chang I-Chang, Yunnan Government Student; 19. Hu Chinn-ho, Hope Government Student; 21. Lu Wan-tsun, Yunnan Government Student; 22. A. J. Kew, Diocesan Boys' School; 27. Ho Kwot-hung, Queen's College; 29. Sheik Hassan Ismail, Queen's College; 30. A. D. Silas, Queen's College; 31. F. J. Ede, Dulwich School, London; 34. Che-h Toon-siew, Peang; 36. Hoy Chai-khoon, Singapore; 37. Ong Siow-hian, Peang; 38. I. Dry, Private study; 44. Chien Hung-van, Ning Po; 45. Wong Yik-cho, Queen's College; 71. Li Chi-wa, St. Paul's; 74. An Shu-tak, Sacred Heart College, Canton; 75. Ting Wei-chun, St. Paul's College; 78. Ho Che-kin, Private study; 80. Lai Mang-yong, Private study.

Matriculation and Canton Government Scholarships.
The following have satisfied the Examiners and are awarded Canton Government Scholarships:—1. Ison, Tsan, 5. Leung Nai-yuan, St. Stephen's College; 20. Leung Chi-ling, 23. Cheung Him, 27. Li Sang, 29. Man Shu-shing, 7. Fok Hoo-fai.
A further list of Canton Government Scholarships will be issued later.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—
January 1 — — — — — Tons 142
" 2 — — — — — 137
" 3 — — — — — 125
" 4 — — — — — 127
" 5 — — — — — 125
Total to date — — — — — 676
Daily average — — — — — 135.20

CHINESE SEAMAN'S GAMBLE.

Interesting Point of Law Raised.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Chan Hing, trader, 303, Queen's Road West, claimed Wan Shan the sum of \$621.50 on account of principal and interest due under defendant's Chinese borrowing note dated May 5, 1913, made in plaintiff's favour. Mr. Faithfull was for plaintiff, and Mr. D'Almeida for defendant.

The plaintiff said he was formerly a cook on board the a.s. Siberia. The defendant was a shipmate on the same vessel. The note, which he had in his possession was from the defendant, saying that he was in need of money, and he (plaintiff) advanced the money in Chinese 20-cent pieces; the interest fixed was two cents per dollar per month and defendant had paid back \$79 as interest, which had been entered in a book. Plaintiff denied that the money was owing for gambling.

His Lordship:—Where did you lend him this money?—I took it to his family house in Hongkong, where defendant gave me a promissory note on stamped paper. The paper was written out by a fortune-teller.

Replying to Mr. D'Almeida, plaintiff said his wages as cook were \$15 Hongkong money per month. He tried to make perhaps \$100 a month, selling things. Mr. D'Almeida:—Opium smuggling, I suppose.

His Lordship:—You must not put questions to him like that. In answer to Mr. D'Almeida, plaintiff said he knew how to play pai kow. All Chinese who went to sea played the game, but he had never played it with defendant.

Mr. D'Almeida:—How did you get all this money?—I have saved a little each year. I put it to you that the money was lost in gambling with defendant and another man?—We always gamble with cash on the voyage.

Defendant, formerly an interpreter on board the Siberia, stated that he did sign the note in favour of plaintiff; it was not for money which he had borrowed, but a note for a gambling debt which he owed to plaintiff, who had forced him to sign it. They had played about a week out from San Francisco, and the plaintiff was banker. At that time he lost \$60 or \$70 in cash and then they commenced gambling on credit as the note would not be big enough to hold all the cash. He lost \$300 that night.

By Mr. Faithfull:—The chief fireman was not playing that night. When he was not at sea he lived at 28, Stanley Street. On the night in question he was half asleep when his foki came in with the note. He was not asleep when he gambled and he remembered he had lost the money.

His Lordship:—I don't see how you can plead illegality, Mr. D'Almeida.
Mr. D'Almeida:—It was under the American flag, your Lordship, and took place in the Pacific. My point is that because the gambling took place on an American ship under the American flag, the note cannot be claimed for in a Court here.

His Lordship:—I don't see why, not at all.

A Chinese foreman of the a.s. Siberia stated that the game was partly skill and partly chance.

His Lordship:—I compare it as something like bridge.

Mr. Faithfull:—I never learned. The case was adjourned for a week.

Permission to wear Japanese Decoration.

Authority has also been granted to Professor John Leung, of the College of Education, of the Tokyo Imperial University, to wear the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun, in recognition of his services to the Japanese Government during the war.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Yunnan Affairs at a Deadlock.

Perfect quiet is reported in Canton; indeed it is said by people from Shansen that, were it not for rumours spread days or weeks ago, no one could possibly suspect that the political position was not a perfectly normal one. Hongkong vernacular papers have little or nothing to say concerning Canton, though they abound in general Chinese news.

In Yunnan matters remain quiet, chiefly, it is said, because up to the present the malcontents, memorialists etc. have met with no opposition. The Chinese say that in every case wherein Yuan Shih-kai has called upon the Chinese army of any province to send armed forces against the rebellious provinces, he has been met with the same answer: no troops can be spared; all are wanted to keep away the possibility of local disturbances.

General Lung Chih-kwang's movements and intentions remain pretty much of a mystery. Apropos, one story, for which we accept no responsibility, is to the effect that General Lung sent a representative to the Governor General of Kwangsi with a view to learning what that gentleman privately thought of the position of affairs. The representative has not returned, but has been persuaded to remain in Kwangsi as a guest.

Below we give a summary of the position in Yunnan.

The Revolt in Yunnan.

Peking, December 29. In reply to interpellations the Vice Foreign Minister Tsao Yu-lin stated yesterday that, in tendering their recent advice to China, the Entente Powers did not demand any privileges, while China offered them none.

General Tsai Ao and Tang Chi-yao, Chiangchun of Yunnan in their joint telegram to the Government from Yunnanfa charged President Yuan with granting special privileges to the Entente Powers in return for a promise of recognition of the monarchy. Hence the Chinese Government hopes that the Powers in question will declare that they have neither interfered with the internal affairs of China nor demanded any privileges from the Chinese Government. Such a declaration would clear the situation in Yunnan.

Peking, Dec. 29.

The Government has despatched General Chiang Tseng-wei to Yunnan as Pacification Commissioner. Yesterday the Tsang-chengyuan unanimously passed a resolution proposed by Liang Shih-yi urging H. E. Yuan Shih-kai to despatch a special punitive force to Yunnan to punish the military officers and politicians who have dared to show disloyalty to the Central Government. The Head-Office of the Bank of China has instructed its branch at Yunnanfa to destroy all bank-notes in order to prevent them falling into the hands of unscrupulous persons. The branch at Yunnanfa was only established quite recently and a number of officials from the Head-Office were sent there to give it a good start.

Tai Chang-yin, the Financial Commissioner in Yunnan, telegraphed to the Ministry of Finance a few days ago saying that he was leaving that province. This is regarded as an indication of the gravity of the situation in Yunnan.

An Official Statement.

Peking Dec. 28.—The following official statement has been issued regarding the situation in Yunnan.

General Tsai Ao and Tang Chi-yao, Chiangchun of Yunnan, originally were supporters of the monarchy but the former was afterwards indirectly influenced by rebels who told him that the Government, owing to the advice of the Powers, promised to concede to the latter numerous privileges as a *quid pro quo*. General Tsai Ao, however, still doubted the accuracy of this information and secretly went to Japan under the pretext of recuperating his health. He temporarily resided at Biju, and sent a fellow provincial named Tan to find out the truth of the matter. Tan reported that the information was entirely correct. General

Tsai Ao considered that such an action on the part of the Chinese Government was a great humiliation and became infuriated. He immediately went to Yunnan secretly and communicated the information to the troops who were formerly under his command. Tang Chi-yao, not being a man of strong personality and being comparatively isolated on the frontier and out of touch with the Central Government has been coerced by General Tsai Ao and a section of the troops who assumed opposition against the change in the form of government and requested the Government to cancel the monarchy in order to protect its national rights.

The Government, seeing that Tang Chi-yao had been misled by undesirable characters, immediately sent delegates to Yunnan to explain the situation and assure Tang Chi-yao that the Government has never made any promise of privileges to foreign Powers as a *quid pro quo*. On the other hand, troops have been sent to strategic points to guard against untoward events.

The provinces of Yunnan being situated on a distant frontier and having a weak military force with deficient military supplies it cannot offer a strong resistance. Therefore there cannot be much difficulty in its pacification.

Kueiyang, Dec. 27. A local newspaper states that the Yunnan authorities are telegraphing to the other provinces to urge the retention of a Republic.

The Rebels' Case Against Yuan Shih-kai.

A lengthy manifesto, bearing the signatures of Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-cheng, Chiangchun and Government of Yunnan respectively, and Liu Hsien-shih, Military Commissioner of Kueichow, has been issued. The gist of its contents is as follows:—“Owing to misgovernment in the latter part of the Manchu Dynasty, the life of our nation was perilously threatened. Our people encountering difficulties in their struggle for existence and lamenting the imminent approach of the date of their extinction, rose in a body and established the Republic.”

The Manifesto then alleges utter disregard by Yuan of the welfare of the nation during the four years he has ruled. It says, he has done everything in his power for the aggrandisement of himself and his family and that new foreign loans exceeding 200 millions have been obtained and spent on accounts none of which can stand public scrutiny. Since the outbreak of the European war, when the source of foreign loans was cut off, tyrannical taxes, it is alleged, have been introduced, home loans forcibly thrust upon the people, and extortions of money made under every conceivable pretext. The money thus ill-gotten has been spent without the least regard to the interest of the State. Neither has any plan of defence against foreign aggressiveness, nor has any preparation to offset the international economic competition even been made.

Yuan is then blamed for having courted the contempt of friendly Powers by the display of his small cunning and despicable stratagem. His faults are then detailed: his disregard of the country's welfare, his indifference to the suffering of the people, his inability to suppress brigands and thieves, his failure in clearing the prisons of wrongly accused persons, his endeavour to curtail educational development schemes and to restore ancient customs, his monopolising industrial pursuits and public rights, his effort at fooling the masses by forbidding the publication of certain books and by advocating the adoption of Confucianism alone as the State religion, his numerous but chaotic and contradictory orders, issued in the morning and changed in the evening, the law he has made is contravened by himself, until the people, not knowing what to obey, have lost all respect for it, etc.

Then the manifesto draws a most gloomy picture of the future fate of the country which has been preserved not without difficulty and sacrifice and which should be saved from this dreadful fate by every effort.

The Powers have given warning again and again, until they declare that they will strictly watch developments and prepare to take independent action at

the proper time. In the international administration of a country, it has come to such a pass that friendly Powers have found it incumbent to have their say.

The latter part of the Manifesto contains quotations from history to show that territory may be ceded and the chief ruler may be so debased as to call himself “the son of the conquering emperor,” or that the blunder of the “Boxer Episode” may be repeated, simply because the autocrat is absorbed in self-aggrandisement and is oblivious to everything else at the time.

troops have taken oath to achieve success on the following four matters:—

- (1) To protect and preserve the Republican Form of State with the united effort of the citizens of the whole nation, and to make a revival of the monarchical system forever impossible.
- (2) To define clearly the authority between the Central Government and the provinces with the object of developing the freedom of the people in the provinces.
- (3) To establish a constitutional government both in spirit and letter so as to conform to the general tendency of the world.
- (4) To consolidate friendly relations with foreign Powers with the utmost sincerity in order to perfect our qualifications as a member of the “Family of Nations.”

No Sign of Disloyalty Elsewhere. Peking, December 31.—News from various Consuls in the south is to the effect that there are no signs of disloyalty to the Government. The Government is so far sure of Kwangtung and Kwangsi both of which are sending troops against Yunnan. General Feng Kuo-cheng has just sent a long telegram suggesting measures for the suppression of the rebellion.

Peking, December 31.

Official news from Szechuan states that Yunnan has only temporarily severed its connection with the Government. General Tsai Ao, the moving spirit in Yunnan, has practically imprisoned the Chiangchun Tang Chi-yao and the Civil Governor Jen Ko-cheng at Yunnanfa.

Szechuan, Kweichow, Kuangtung, Hunan and Hunan are peaceful and loyal. Szechuan and the Monarchy. Chengtu, Dec. 13. Politically affairs about the capital of Szechuan are very quiet. Some of those arrested until their accounts could be squared with the public are still in confinement, but their cases have almost ceased to be a topic of conversation. The announcement that the Szechuan vote had gone solidly for the President to assume the role of Emperor caused some sensation for a time, but that too has apparently roused no resentment. The merchants and farmers in so far as they are interested trust that it will mean a return to the better protection which they enjoyed during the old Manchu rule and are satisfied. The only dissent comes from an occasional member of the student class, but it is doctrinaire rather than dynamic.

The new Governor Chen En-guan seems to be ruling with a strong hand, and the people appear well pleased. His most difficult task is ridding the country of robber bands. The Northern troops which the Governor brought with him have been scattered in small bands along the great arteries of trade, and the main roads are gradually growing safer. The smaller roads have, however, still many dangers. This is especially so in the mountainous districts and along the borders of other provinces. As the northern troops have difficulty in understanding the language and arts of the Szechuanese, the task of freeing the borders of these brigands is largely entrusted to the Szechuanese territorial troops.—N. O. Daily News.

New Uppingham Headmaster. Mr. R. H. Owen, Fellow, tutor, and Dean of Worcester College, Oxford has been appointed headmaster of Uppingham School. Mr. Owen was educated at Dulwich College, and rowed in the University eight in 1910. He was assistant master at Clifton College for two years.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SOME OF OUR

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LARD,

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SMOKED TONGUES,

PORK PIES.

GAME PIES.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

TELEGRAMS

THOUSAND DOLLAR FINE

OBITUARY.

Application for Rehearing.

M. Francis Charnes.

(Sender's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received January 5.

The death is announced of the French writer, M. Francis Charnes.

[The deceased, who was born in 1848, had been manager since 1907, and editor since 1893, of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour, a Senator and a member of the French Academy. He was formerly editor of the *Journal des Debats* and was a prolific writer on literary and political subjects.]

AN EARTHQUAKE

London, Received, January 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Sydney states that seismographs at Shaw record an earthquake, probably in the South Seas.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

Need of Scientific Education.

London, Received January 5.

Mr. Campion, the engineering adviser to the Indian Students Department, emphasises the need of thorough scientific education in India before students come to study engineering in Great Britain. He draws attention to the numbers who come to study civil engineering in Great Britain, where opportunities for practical training are fewer than in India. Regarding the selection of technical scholars, the report suggests that well educated students should be selected for training in the British Universities' workshops for responsible posts, while men of less education should be chosen to complete their training as mechanics in British workshops.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, with receiving stolen property.

The facts of the case are said to be that when the s.s. Hong-kong (late s.s. Oriental) was in port being handed over to a new owner, a large ice-chest, valued at about \$500, was headed to the new agents to take care of. It was placed in the care of a shopkeeper, and during his absence, two thieves, whom it is expected will be arrested, stole it and sold it to the defendant for \$130. It was later found by Sgt. Wills in a machine store dealer's shop at Kennedy Town.

On the application of Mr. W. E. Leighton, a remand was granted until Wednesday next.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruction to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY

the 11th January 1916 commencing at 11 a.m.

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(For account of the concerned)

112 packages containing

324 Sea-Grass Rockers

123 packages containing

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand (two coloured ribbon) No. 7 Remington Typewriter, practically new and in good condition. No reasonable offer rejected. Apply to “REMO” c/o Hong-kong “Telegraph.”

WANTED.

WANTED.—Expert Male Stenographer and Office Assistant. Apply with References, to “SHIPPING” care this Paper.

NOTICE.

Attention is drawn to the fact that, under the Army Act, a soldier cannot be placed under stoppages of pay for a private debt. Tradesmen and others, who suffer Soldiers to contract debts, do so at their own risk. G. CASSELL, Captain. D.A.A. & Q.M.G. China Command. Hongkong, 6th January, 1916.

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| A5531 | PUPPCHEN Y COMO LE VA. | (ONE OR TWO STEP) | TANGO |
| A1458 | HED HAVE TO GET OUT. TRES CHIC. | (ONE OR TWO STEP) | |
| A5541 | HUNGARIAN RAG. HEART O' MINE. | (HESITATION WALTZ) | |
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Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1915.

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Hongkong, 29th Dec. 1915.

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The s.s. "van SPILBERGEN,"

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Next departure from Hongkong on the 8th January 1916.

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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG and SINGAPORE via AMOY and SWATOW.
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Yok Building Tel. 1574 & 1575.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1916.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada T. 16,000 Suwa Maru Capt. T. Sekine T. 21,000	THURS. 13th Jan. at noon. THURS. 27th Jan. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 Sawa Maru Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500	SATUR. 15th Jan. at noon. TUES. 24th Jan. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thun-day Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	FRI. 14th Jan. at 4 p.m. TUES. 15th Feb. at 11 a.m.
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CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Fujino T. 10,000	MONDAY. 10th Jan.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.	Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi T. 8,000	MONDAY. 10th Jan.
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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sakai T. 8,000	THURSDAY. 20th Jan.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tosa Maru Capt. Fakano T. 10,000	TUESDAY. 25th Jan.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	FRI. 14th Jan. at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	TUES. 25th Jan. at 10 a.m.
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	Kaifong	7th Jan. at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Kueichow	8th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	9th Jan. at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chihua	11th Jan. at 4 p.m.

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Tibodas	MAKASSAR	6th Jan.	11th Jan.	KOBE
Tjmanoeek	MAKASSAR	15th Jan.		

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Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	25th January.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 17 knots	3rd Feb. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	15th February.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	23rd February.
Dairen Maru	8,000 - 14 knots	3rd March.
Anjo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	11th March.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Mar. at noon.

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Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 7th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	WED. 12th Jan. at 2 p.m.
Haitan	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 14th Jan. at 2 p.m.

* For Amoy Passengers only.

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For Freight and Passage, apply to

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DOG BOOK.

Outward Rates of Freight. It is understood that an advance of 10% per ton has been made in the Weight and Measurement Minimum Tariff outward rates to all ports in the Straits, China, and Japan. This applies to all Conference steamers, and shippers should bear this in mind when making future arrangements.

A New Danger for Ships' Officers. The Mercantile Marine Service Association have received a notice from the Board of Trade calling attention to the use of steel rings inside officers' caps. It is pointed out that they sometimes become magnetised—and, owing to their close proximity to the compass bearings are liable to cause considerable deviation and render the observation unreliable. Rings made of a non-magnetic substance should be substituted.

The Lack of Ships.

The letter which we published yesterday from a correspondent answered in part the questions raised in our article headed "The Shipping Dilemma," which appeared in Tuesday's issue, says the Globe of November 30. The suggestion put forward by Mr. Sessions was that no tonnage should leave English ports—British would have commendably widened the scope—light or in ballast unless it could be proved that no cargo was available. The proposition would not go all the way to meet the trouble of steamers, as it might not even go very far in this direction. But the very fact that it is open to a manufacturer to suggest such a step at this late hour is in itself proof that more careful consideration should be given to the question of avoiding every form of waste. Had such a scheme been in operation Sir Archibald Williamson could not have taken the Admiralty to task in the House of Commons the other day for sending ships empty to Chile in order to bring back nitrates while railways in the Argentine, whose very ports those empty ships would pass, were "hungry for coal." Sending ships out in ballast is not profitable. The shipowner loses money all the way out, and the shipper of the return cargo has to pay more in consequence. There is need for greater co-operation of the various interests, and such would be better secured if, in the first place, the Government gave a proper lead, and, in the second place, if the Admiralty were more discriminatory in their requisitions. Shippers generally can expect little relief from the powers of the Board of Trade to requisition vessels. Those on whose behalf the ships have been so taken will benefit, but the others, already starved of tonnage, will have just so many ships—the less for their goods. This will further increase freight rates. In the meantime, while ships are being sunk by mines and submarines and the winter is taking its full toll, mercantile shipbuilding is almost at a standstill. Figures published by Lloyd's Register show that there are about 240 steamers of between 1,000 and 10,000 tons under construction in the United Kingdom at the present time. Not all of these, but a great many, have been in an advanced stage of completion for months, but work has been almost suspended on them. There are many types such as those for the carriage of refrigerated cargoes which are badly required, and although other work is urgent it should be at least possible to finish such ships as are already well advanced in construction. Even this would not give great relief perhaps, but it would give some, and most certainly repair the ravages of the winter storms. The various committees which go to work as a result of the latest Government action, have not yet had time to make any noticeable impression. In the meantime freight and charter rates are rising and every possible step not only the largest and comprehensive schemes should be put into operation, to relieve one of the most serious dangers to our commercial and national life which the success of the war will depend in the long run.

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SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	Sat. 8th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Fooksang	Sat. 8th Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Sat. 8th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Sun. 9th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 15th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Namsang	Tues. 25th Jan. at 3 p.m.

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EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Saigon & Ports	Athos	P. Thomas & Co.	13 Jan.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	13 Jan.
London & Bombay etc.	Novara	P. & O.	14 Jan.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Novara	N. Y. K.	27 Jan.
London & Ports	Kansas	B. L. Ltd.	15 Feb.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco & American Ports	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	8 Jan.
San Francisco	Aratan	J.C.J.L.	9 Jan.
Boston & New York	Kathlamby	B. L. L.	10 Jan.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	15 Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	25 Jan.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	25 Jan.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	2 Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3 Feb.
San Francisco	Tsundari	J.C.J.L.	11 Feb.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	12 Feb.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15 Feb.
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R.	16 Feb.
Vancouver	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	24 Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	29 Feb.
New York via Cape	Skipton C.	D. & Co.	29 Jan.
New York via Cape	Egmont C.	D. & Co.	Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	3 Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11 Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoon	J.C.J.L.	13 Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan	Shimo M.	T. K. K.	14 Mar.
San Francisco	Tikembang	J.C.J.L.	11 Apr.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	14 Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	12 Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14 Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	21 Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	G. L. Co.	31 Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aldenhams	G. L. Co.	23 Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	15 Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15 Mar.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	7 Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	7 Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hainan	D. L. Co.	7 Jan.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8 Jan.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yama	Nellere	P. & O.	8 Jan.
Manila	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	8 Jan.
Calcutta etc.	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	8 Jan.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	8 Jan.
Singapore & Bombay	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	8 Jan.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Salamis	B. L. Ltd.	8 Jan.
Manila	Kueichow	B. & S.	8 Jan.
Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	9 Jan.
Shanghai	Chusan	B. & S.	9 Jan.
Kobe	Tibodas	J.C.J.L.	11 Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhuu	B. & S.	11 Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	12 Jan.
Shai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Mongara	P. & O.	14 Jan.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	15 Jan.
Belawan Deli (Medan)	"Van S."	J.C.J.L.	10 Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	14 Jan.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25 Jan.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	25 Jan.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. ss. ANYO MARU will sail for Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. ss. TENYO MARU will sail for Hongkong on March 10, 1916. This steamer will leave Hongkong on Tuesday the 15th February 1916 at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line ss. CHANGSHA will sail for Hongkong via usual Australian and Philippine ports on the 24th inst., and may be expected to arrive on or about 18th January.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. ss. NELLERE left Singapore for this Port on the 2nd inst. morning with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 7th inst. at about noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. ss. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Vancouver on Saturday the 1st Jan. p.m. due to arrive Hongkong on Sunday the 2nd Jan.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The m.s. TONGKING is due to arrive here from Scandinavia via Singapore on 4th of January and will most probably proceed again to Shanghai and Japan on the same day.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.	From	Expected	Will Leave	San Francisco
Moresby, Br. ss. 1338, Thornton, 24th Dec. - P.O.	24th Dec.	24th Dec.	24th Dec.	24th Dec.
Glendal, Br. ss. 1434, McKenna, 30th Dec. - P.O.	30th Dec.	30th Dec.	30th Dec.	30th Dec.
Bokkman, Br. ss. 1147, S. Maya, 30th Dec. - Hongkong, 23rd Dec. - M.R.C.	30th Dec.	30th Dec.	30th Dec.	30th Dec.
Quarra, Br. ss. 1573, Hooker, 31st Dec. - Hongkong, 29th Dec. - B. & S.	31st Dec.	31st Dec.	31st Dec.	31st Dec.
Shantung, Br. ss. 1563, Mestral, 2nd Jan. - Shanghai, 30th Dec. - C.M.S.S. Co.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.
Jinpa, Br. ss. 1955, Y-tsunmigi, 1st Jan. - Hongkong, 24th Dec. - C.M.S.S. Co.	1st Jan.	1st Jan.	1st Jan.	1st Jan.
Kama, Br. ss. 1047, G. McBurnett, 1st Jan. - Shanghai, 23rd Dec. - Gen. - Order.	1st Jan.	1st Jan.	1st Jan.	1st Jan.
Loksang, Br. ss. 997, D. W. Ritchie, 2nd Jan. - Haiphong, 1st Jan. - J. M. Co.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.
Oleg, Br. ss. 1374, P. Mander, 2nd Jan. - Kanton, 30th Dec. - General - Chinese.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.
Yuen-sang, Br. ss. 1122, W. M. Mowry, 2nd Jan. - Manila, 31st Dec. - Gen. - M. & Co.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.
Kiangping, Br. ss. 1222, Udden, 2nd Jan. - Hongkong, 25th Dec. - Coal - D. & Co.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.
Kutsang, Br. ss. 4894, R. C. D. Bradley, 3rd Jan. - Calcutta, 30th Dec. - Gen. - T. M. Co.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.
Anna, Br. ss. 1012, A. Anson, 3rd Jan. - Bangkok, 26th Dec. - B. & S.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.
Haida, Br. ss. 1065, A. Sween, 2nd Jan. - Hongkong, 30th Dec. - B. & S.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.
Engines, Br. ss. 1332, Wiede, 3rd Jan. - Saigon, 2nd Jan. - T. & Co.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.
Kaifong, Br. ss. 987, J. B. Evans, 3rd Jan. - Haiphong, 2nd Jan. - B. & S.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.
Natica, Br. ss. 1494, G. E. & B. Branton, 3rd Jan. - Hongkong, 27th Dec. - B. & S.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.	3rd Jan.
Childer, Br. ss. 1102, Nils Horth, 4th Jan. - Saigon, 30th Dec. - B. & S.	4th Jan.	4th Jan.	4th Jan.	4th Jan.
S. Jacob, Br. ss. 1283, T. Rana, 4th Jan. - Hongkong, 3rd Jan. - J.C.J.L.	4th Jan.	4th Jan.	4th Jan.	4th Jan.
Aratan, Br. ss. 1306, S. W. Rensell, 4th Jan. - Manila, 3rd Jan. - J.C.J.L.	4th Jan.	4th Jan.	4th Jan.	4th Jan.
Glendal, Br. ss. 1434, A. McKenna, 4th Jan. - Amoy, 3rd Jan. - Gen. - Chinese.	4th Jan.	4th Jan.	4th Jan.	4th Jan.
Penang, Br. ss. 1410, H. S. Malkin, 4th Dec. - Hongkong, 2nd Jan. - Coal - T. M. & Co.	4th Dec.	4th Dec.	4th Dec.	4th Dec.
Hainan, Br. ss. 641, Stewart, 5th Jan. - Swatow, 4th Jan. - Gen. - D. L. & Co.	5th Jan.	5th Jan.	5th Jan.	5th Jan.

VESSELS DUE.

Agency	Vessel's Name	Tonnage	Date Due	From
N. Y. K.	Ceylon Maru	12,500	Jan. 6	Yokohama
J.C.J.L.	Tibodas	7,433	Jan. 6	Malacca
B. & S.	Knight Companion	7,433	Jan. 7	London
J.C.J.L.	Aratan	3,585	Jan. 7	Java
G. L. & Co.	Eastern	6,634	Jan. 7	Australia
P. & O.	Nellere	9,000	Jan. 7	London
T. K. K.	Persia Maru	9,000	Jan. 9	San Francisco
P. & O.	Mongara	8,250	Jan. 9	London
B. & S.	Aratan	3,585	Jan. 8	Shanghai
N. Y. K.	Mishima Maru	16,000	Jan. 12	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Kirin Maru	8,000	Jan. 12	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	13,500	Jan. 12	Australia
P. & O.	Novara	6,550	Jan. 13	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	9,500	Jan. 13	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Toea Maru	12,000	Jan. 13	Singapore
T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru	22,000	Jan. 27	Yokohama
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,574	Jan. 15	London
N. Y. K.	Bombay Maru	8,000	Jan. 15	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	12,500	Jan. 16	Yokohama
B. & S.	Changsha	2,959	Jan. 18	Australia
N. Y. K.	Shidzuka Maru	12,500	Jan. 24	Australia
P. & O.	Surua Maru	8,841	Jan. 25	Yokohama
P. & O.	Kashmir	6,553	Jan. 27	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellere	6,553	Jan. 28	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur	6,553	Jan. 29	London
N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	12,500	Jan. 29	Yokohama
G. L. & Co.	Aldenhams	3,908	Jan. 30	Australia
N. Y. K.	Colombo Maru	8,000	Jan. 30	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellere	6,553	Feb. 4	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nore	6,703	Feb. 5	London
J.C.J.L.	Tsundari	11,000	Feb. 7	Java
N. Y. K.	Aratan Maru	3,585	Feb. 9	Yokohama
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,574	Feb. 11	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nankin	6,553	Feb. 12	London
N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	8,250	Feb. 13	Seattle
P. & O.	Mongara	8,250	Feb. 14	Yokohama
J.C.J.L.	Tsundari	11,000	Feb. 15	Yokohama
T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	11,000	Feb. 15	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	11,000	Feb. 16	Australia
T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	11,000	Feb. 19	San Francisco
P. & O.	St. Albans	6,701	Feb. 19	London
P. & O.	Namur	6,550	Feb. 20	Australia
P. & O.	Novara	6,550	Feb. 25	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	18,500	Feb. 27	Seattle
T. Y. K.	Anyo Maru	18,500	Mar. 1	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru	18,500	Mar. 2	Seattle
J.C.J.L.	Karimoon	11,000	Mar. 9	Java
J.C.J.L.	Tikembang	11,000	Apr. 7	Java

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Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	San Francisco
Aratan	JAVA	5th Jan. 1916	9th Jan. 1916	do
Tsundari	JAVA	7th Feb. "	11th Feb. "	do
Karimoon	JAVA	9th Mar. "	13th Mar. "	do
Tikembang	JAVA	7th Apr. "	11th Apr. "	do

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"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 22 MARCH	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 18 MAY
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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK FATHOMS	WIDTH OF DOCK FATHOMS	DEPTH OVER SLIP, AND ORDINARY WATER DEPTH	MAX. CAPT- ACITY TONS
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	60	25 to 30 (for 100 boats)	5	100
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	75	25	5 1/2	150
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120	25	5 1/2	150
Private Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	40	25	5 1/2	100
Private Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	40	25	5 1/2	100
WAI-KOW-SHIU				
Crossed-Dock	60	25	5	100
ARROW-POY				
Small Dock	40	25	5	100
Large Dock	60	25	5	100

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916

THE EUROPEAN OPIUM CASE.

Ignorance of the Law Pleaded.

The hearing was resumed this morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. Hazeland, of the charge against a man named Samuel Newhouse, who was arrested on a charge of importing 239 lbs. of opium by the Sawa Maru.

When the case was first heard, it was alleged by the prosecution that the opium was shipped by the defendant, who later changed ships. When the Sawa Maru arrived in port the opium was seized, and defendant, on his arrival by a later boat, was arrested.

Mr. Mason, who represented the accused, said that he was prepared to plead guilty.

Defendant, who said he wished to make a declaration on oath, stated that he did not know the Hongkong law and did not wish to infringe it. He knew it was not right to land opium in Hongkong, but did not know that it was an offence to have opium in his luggage going to Japan. When it was pointed out that he had committed an offence, he pleaded guilty. He had done all in his power to help the police.

Mr. Mason, in addressing his Worship, said that although his client had pleaded guilty he was practically an innocent man. He admitted that a technical offence had been committed. He first wished to point out that his client was a Brazilian, and also that the opium was not destined for Hongkong or any part of China, but was simply in course of transit to Japan. The very technical offence had been committed in pure ignorance. It was said that ignorance of the law was no excuse, but it was not presumed that an Englishman should know foreign law, and that rule should cut both ways. Defendant's actions had been quite open. He came with the luggage as far as Singapore, where he had to stay to have his teeth seen to. He gave instructions for the luggage to be put into the N. Y. K. godown at Yokohama, and he caught the next Japanese boat coming to Hongkong, thus putting his head into the lion's mouth. Had he known the Hongkong laws and the risks he ran, he could easily have gone to Japan by another route. The object of the opium Ordinance was to prevent Hongkong being made a clearing house for the smuggling of opium into China but this was not an attempt to smuggle opium into China at all. It was going to Japan, and it was not for this Colony to interfere with the customs of that country. It was afterwards intended that the opium should go to South America. He asked for only a nominal penalty to be imposed.

The Hon. Capt. Superintendent of Police said that papers found in the accused's possession proved that he was once a Sanitary Inspector in the Colony. That was for about two months in 1902, and he must have known the laws of the Colony on the point.

His Worship said he felt satisfied that the defendant did know the opium laws. He would like to know whether the defendant was prepared to tell the police how he came into possession of the opium, as he (the magistrate) would be prepared to take that into consideration.

The Hon. Mr. G. McL. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police, thought that anything defendant told the Police could not mitigate his punishment. He (Mr. Messer) could afterwards submit a recommendation to the Governor.

The Worship: I regard this as a very serious offence.

BANKRUPTCY MOTION.

An Interesting Application.

Before Sir William Ross Davies, at the Supreme Court this morning, an application was heard to set aside the service of a petition of bankruptcy in connection with the Chung On Bank, which said that the petition was served upon a person who was not liable to be committed under an act of bankruptcy.

Mr. Alabaster, at the outset, took a preliminary objection to the application, saying that there was no locus standi, and that the motion was out of time.

The Chief Justice overruled the objection and said there was locus standi, as it was alleged the man was a partner in the firm.

Mr. Potter said he would like His Lordship to appreciate the fact that the application was not under section 69. That section had nothing to do with it at all. This was a case where the Official Receiver alleged the man was a partner in the bankrupt firm, and the Official Receiver could not have it both ways. The Official Receiver alleged that the man was a partner and had an interest in the firm, and that was where the prosecution of the man took place. If his Lordship would look at the file, he would find that it was impossible. The man's position was a very simple one. It was a position in which he came to the Court and asked that the whole proceedings should be set aside. It was merely a case where a man who was served with a writ might come to the Court and claim that the proceedings should be set aside because they were irregular. The man said he was not a partner, and he (Mr. Potter) was going to show the Court that the whole of the proceedings were void. Section 69 had absolutely nothing at all to do with the case. Their notice of motion would have been just the same. He (Mr. Potter) realised now that it would have perhaps been better if he had left these words out, because he thought the other side would make a handle of them. He might mention that a person who filed a notice of motion did not need to set out the whole facts in his notice of motion, and it would be up to Mon Pun Chi (the applicant) to establish his rights. He did not think that there would be any difficulty about that. Mon Pun Chi was mentioned in that Court as an alleged partner in the bankrupt firm. The man was being prosecuted by the Official Receiver as a man "against whom this receiving order is made," and he (Mr. Potter) would show His Lordship how it had been alleged that the man was a partner in the firm. It had been decided that when a receiving order has been made against a firm it was made against all the partners therein, so that there was no getting away from the fact that the Official Receiver, in this case, alleged that this man was a partner, and once they had that before them, there did not seem anything more to be said. He was asking that His Lordship should set aside the order that the man should be criminally prosecuted. The allegation was that the man was bankrupt.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. Messer: So do I, when a European or Brazilian takes to carrying opium as personal luggage for the purpose of getting it through into China.

At this point his Worship said he would adjourn the case until tomorrow morning, when he would be prepared to take into consideration anything the defendant might have told the police. The defendant would have to remain in police custody.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding B.K.V.R., state:—
Prisoners of War Camp Guard and Gun Club Hill Detachment. As in Corps Order No. 98.

Parades for the week ending 8th inst. as in Corps Order No. 99.

Field Exercises.—
A Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground at 8.50 a.m. on Sunday the 9th inst. Dress: drill order topees to be worn. No haversack, water bottle or pouches. The following Signallers will also parade at the same time and place under Sergt. E. V. Mitchellmore:—Ptes. A. J. Carter, L. A. Cossart, W. Hill, and C. J. Higgins. Botham. Flaga only. Topees to be worn.

Transfer.—
Pte. G. Martin is transferred from Co. "C" Sec. 4 to Co. "A" Sec. 3.

Medical Certificates.—
Members are reminded that only medical certificates granted by the Medical Officers of the B.K.V.R. or H.K.V.R. can be recognised. Surg. Capt. Harston will attend members at his consulting rooms, Alexandra Buildings, at 12.30 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted) and at the same place at 6 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted). Members requiring certificates are requested to attend at the latter hour except in urgent cases. Recruits wishing to be passed will attend at 6 p.m. Telephone No. 2.

Sarg. Lieut. Moore will attend members at the Government Civil Hospital between 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. daily or at other hours by appointment. Telephone No. 89. Recruits wishing to be passed will attend at the same hours.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Musketry—Part II.
Detailed instructions are being issued by the M.I. to day to all Inspectors and Sergeants. A careful study of same and an explanation to the men will make Part II interesting and will obviate any wastage of time and ammunition. N.C. officers will be required to thoroughly understand their duties without further instruction.

Parades.—
F. Monday to Friday, January 10th to 14th, as in orders of January 5th to 6th.

Cases, Occurrences.—
All ranks are reminded that they are required to send to this office a written report of all cases, occurrences, &c. with which they have been connected.

Inspector McEwen is placed in charge of the Police duty Reports of this Corps. All reports, however, must still be sent to this office.

Band.—
Practice—Friday 7th at 8 p.m.

FIRE ON THE LOONGWO.

What might have proved a dangerous fire was discovered on board the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer Loongwo just as she was leaving her berth at Shanghai on December 29. Fortunately, the vessel had been delayed in connection with an allegation of opium smuggling, and the outbreak was thus discovered before the boat left. The seat of the fire was in the No. 2 hold, but it was some hours before an entry could be effected, owing to the heavy clouds of smoke which were issuing from the hold. The hold was eventually steamed and the fire extinguished. The fire was confined to a small area, but a considerable part of the cargo was damaged by water and had to be discharged.

ARMY'S WINTER KIT.

Warmer Clothes for Killed Troops.

Lady May sends us the following extract from the Times of November 22, 1915, with a request for its publication:—

The coming of winter has found the War Office Department, where duty is to clothe the Army, fully prepared with supplies of warm clothing for the protection of the troops against the rigours of winter warfare. The following is a list of the apparel provided by the Military Authorities for each soldier at the front—winter service cap, waterproof cover for cap, cap comforter, body belt, woollen vest and drawers, shirt, Cardigan waistcoat, tunic and trousers, fur (or leather) flannel lined jacket, great coat, waterproof cap, fingerless snow gloves, woollen g'loves, socks, puttees and boots.

In addition gun boots reaching to the top of the thigh are provided for the men actually in the trenches. The special needs of the killed regiments have not been overlooked and auxiliary warm clothing is provided for them. The authorised scale of equipment, we are informed, allows two shirts and four pairs of socks for each man. From time to time complaints have reached this country that men in this or that battalion are in want of socks and shirts, and appeals for these articles, or money for purchasing them, are advertised. It is stated on good authority that there is no real necessity for such appeals as ample Government supplies are available to meet all demands made through the proper channels.

Muffs and mittens, however, are not a "Government supply" and the making, purchase and collection of them is a field in which the generosity and industry of the public will be warmly welcomed.

Lady May adds that all hospital supplies are welcome, such as bed jackets, nightgowns, surgical nightgowns, knitted eye bandages, roller bandages, many tied bandages for stump, etc. Patterns of these can be obtained at the City Hall on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday morning.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Leave.—
Pte. R. E. Hall is granted leave of absence from 16. 2. 16, for the duration of the war.

Pte. A. A. Claxton is granted leave of absence from 7. 1. 16 to 7. 2. 16.

Struck Off.—
No. 15002/Cpl. J. T. McMillan, died 2. 1. 16.

Parades for Friday 5th inst. 5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 & 4 Sub-sections Artillery Battery (as detailed in Corps Order No. 4 date 30. 12. 15) 10 p.m. gun drill at Headqrs. Sarg. Bradley will attend.

5.15 p.m. Machine Gun Section of No. 1 Squadron, Scouts Co., Machine Gun drill at Headquarters under Lieut. Wall.

5.15 p.m. Reminders of Scouts Co.—Drill on or in the neighbourhood of Cricket Ground.

5.30 p.m. Engineer Company—Squad drill and Musketry exercises on Kwloon Cricket Club ground Sergt. Major Higby. Reminders Nil.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—
On duty until morning of 8th inst.—H. K. V. R.

P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.—
On duty until morning of 8th inst.—H. K. V. R.

Hockey.—
Members of the Corps willing to play are requested to attend a meeting at Headquarters tomorrow, 7th inst. at 8.30 p.m., at which it is desired to select the team to play in the first match and to transact other business.

PRISONER'S SUICIDE.

Didn't Want to Leave Hongkong.

An inquest was held this afternoon at the Police Court by Mr. Hazeland on the body of a Chinese who, whilst an inmate of Victoria Central Gaol, committed suicide.

The following comprised the jury:—Messrs. Paul M. Marsh, Harold W. Peiley and Alfred Tucker.

Mr. Hazeland said that the man was imprisoned under a detention warrant and inflicted such injuries on himself that the doctor ordered his removal to the Government Civil Hospital, where he died. The question the jury would have to consider was how it was that the man got hold of the knife. He was searched three times, once by a police officer and twice by a prison official. Evidence would be called to show that the knife belonged to the deceased.

Evidence was given by Chief Detective Inspector Morrison, who said that after the affair he saw the deceased's son, who said that the knife did belong to his father. The whole family of the deceased had since left the Colony.

Dr. McKenny, medical officer of the gaol, deposed that the wounds had been inflicted in the abdomen. The deceased was conscious and said that he had inflicted the wounds on himself with a knife.

Dr. Warren, of the Government Civil Hospital, spoke to the man being admitted, and an operation being performed. The man died soon after the operation.

Evidence was given by the Chief Warden who was called to see deceased. Witness said that when he asked the deceased why he injured himself, deceased replied "Because I don't want to leave Hongkong."

A Chinese constable, and two prison warders, spoke to searching the deceased, all saying they failed to find the knife.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased feloniously killed himself.

OVERCROWDED STEAM LAUNCH.

Before Commander C.W. Backwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P.C. Moore (Reserve) charged Chan Yang-tan, master of the steam launch Chi Wo, with unlawfully carrying on board this launch 15 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence on the 4th inst.

P. C. Moore stated that on Tuesday, January 4, between 10 and 11 a.m., he crossed to Hongkong from Yau-mai on the Chi Wo and counted the passengers with the coxswain; there were 111 passengers on board exclusive of children. The launch was allowed 96 passengers by her licence; the coxswain was satisfied that his count was correct.

Defendant stated that he had only 96 passengers on board.

His Worship:—There are two previous convictions recorded against the defendant and I fine him \$100, or, in default, one month's hard labour.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Hongkong Fine Contribution.—
Just as we go to press the final list of Hongkong contributions to the Prince of Wales' Fund comes to hand. The total amount raised is \$348,887/37, or, in sterling, £31,447/4s. 3d.

SHARE MARKET.

Quotations.—
Up to the Minute.—
Donghai's—\$1121, buyers.
China Sagers—\$122, buyers.
Shanghai Cotton—The 91, sales and buyers.
Cement—\$204, buyers.

THE MURDER OF ADMIRAL TSENG.

The Court's Rules of Evidence

At the Shanghai Mixed Court, on December 31, Hsu Chen-bo was charged that between September 15 and December 25 of this year he did unlawfully conspire, confederate and agree together with Wong Sian-long and Wong Ling-san, and with other persons not in custody, to murder Chow Ching-ying and Admiral Tseng Jao-cheng.

Mr. G. D. Masso prosecuted on behalf of the Chinese Authorities, Mr. Feasenden defended and Mr. K. E. Newman watched the case on behalf of the police.

Mr. Masso said that the two Wongs mentioned in the charge were brought to trial before that Court on November 1 charged with the murder of Admiral Tseng. They were convicted and handed over to the authorities. The evidence which he would bring before the Court would show that these two men when taken over by the Chinese authorities, were duly tried and sentenced to death. They made certain statements implicating the defendant.

Evidence was given by an attendant at the Arsenal to the effect that he executed the two men named Wong in accordance with the sentence. Before that was carried out they were taken to the Court and their statements made at the trial read over to them. They said that the statements were true.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Feasenden said that, if it followed the rules both of the English and American Courts, the testimony adduced could not be used to convict the defendant even if the two Wongs were living.

Not only was the evidence produced by Mr. Masso inadmissible, but even if it were not it was too scanty and of too questionable a character to convict the prisoner. The testimony which the two executed men had given in the Mixed Court, was entirely contradicted by the statements produced that afternoon and he submitted that they were likely to tell the truth in that Court rather than in the Arsenal for reasons which it was not necessary to go into in detail.

Mr. Masso said that the point raised by his learned friend with regard to the inadmissibility of the evidence was the only serious one raised by the defendant in the case.

But they had to consider the fact that the statements of the accused were made in a Court of competent jurisdiction. The accused had not given evidence and if he had gone into the box it would have taken more than a simple denial from him, uncorroborated to upset the case for the prosecution. He submitted that the accused had not, by his statement in the Police Station rebutted in any shape or form the case set up for the prosecution.

The Assessor said that the prisoner was not a resident in the concession but was a resident of the French Concession. He had been handed to them for trial on this charge by the French Authorities and therefore the only charge they could consider was the one they had before them. The only question was, was he guilty or not? No competent Court in the world could convict on the evidence, which had been brought before them that day. If the witness had been present in person and could have been cross-examined by the prisoner's counsel, then there was no reason, so far as he knew in law, why he should not have been convicted upon the evidence, as they were.

The two Wongs were dead; they were not before the Court and the only statements they made, or were alleged to have made were before another tribunal. They would not be doing them any justice would be passing judgment on them, if they could not be cross-examined. The prisoner should be allowed to cross-examine the witnesses and he would have the application to that effect.

ENEMY TRADING AT SHANGHAI.

The Sassoon Case.

The case was again mentioned at Shanghai on December 30 in which Messrs David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., are summoned to produce evidence of the Trading with the Enemy Regulations, July 1915.

Mr. Macleod, for the prosecution, said he had to ask for a further adjournment in connection with the translations of the books of Zee Nee-kee. His learned friend and himself had been into the books to a very slight extent, but sufficient to satisfy Mr. Macleod that he would like to have a complete translation of the two account books. Counsel's clients had no desire other than that everything should be done to get to the bottom of the affair and of course had no objection to that being done. They had accordingly arranged that both the books should be fully translated and then in order to save the time of the Court Mr. Macleod and himself had decided to pick out from the translations what appeared to be material and they would then have copies made only of those parts which would be put in as evidence. Probably these would only be extracts, but they thought that, perhaps, would be fairer to Zee Nee-kee who, naturally, did not wish the whole of his business to be made public. They had therefore to ask for a week's adjournment, for while the translations were being finished, they had to be checked and gone into by both sides.

Mr. Macleod for the defence, agreed that the position arrived at was as had been stated and his Worship granted the adjournment until January 6.

Mr. Macleod further informed his Worship that in consequence of the translations, it might be necessary for further evidence to be offered. Two names were mentioned at the last hearing of persons, who might assist the Court by giving evidence. One was Wohlgenuth and the other was Soyka. He, counsel, had approached both and he understood that Wohlgenuth was prepared to come to the Court and give evidence, and he proposed to call him when they had finished with the books. He thought it desirable that the Court should hear what he had to say. Counsel had also asked Soyka if he were prepared to give evidence and he told him after having seen his Counsel that he had no objection. His Counsel, he said, was also willing he should do so, but desired that a formal request of the ordinary kind should be made, requesting an order that Soyka should attend the Court.

Mr. King said that if Mr. Macleod would write to him as Registrar saying he wanted the attendance of that gentleman, he thought he could send the ordinary official notice from them to the Austrian Consul General having the assurance that the matter had already been put before him, otherwise he would not do so.

Mr. Macleod said he had been assured that was so by Soyka, but stated that the translations of the books of Zee Nee-kee would take up the greater part of the next sitting and he would have the application to that effect.

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PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKERTHE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

SATURDAY,

the 8th January, 1916,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street
7 Electric Ceiling Fans,
17 Electric Table Fans,
1 Lot Electrical Goods,
And
2 Challenge Hand Pumps,
On view from Friday the 7th
inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing
for permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police,
at least 48 hours before the in-
tended hour of departure, giving
name, nationality, age, sex,
height and occupation of the
applicant, and stating the name
of the steamer or other vessel or
the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave.
Applicants should apply in person
for their passes at the Central
Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

CANTON INSURANCE

OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that
Scrip Certificate with re-
spect to 10 Shares numbered
2789/2798 in the above Office
standing in the name of Ho E
Oan (deceased) of Canton has
been lost and should the same
not be produced before the 15th
January 1916, a new Scrip Cer-
tificate will be issued in favour
of the said Ho E Oan (deceased),
and no transaction taking place
under the Old Scrip Certificate
will be recognized by the Office.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong 29th December, 1915

NOTICES

KEROSENE OIL

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET,"

\$4.75 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE,"

\$4.95 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

188 Des Voeux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market).
KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Voeux Road, West

NOTICE

We have this day opened a
branch establishment in CAN-
TON—Our former agent Mr. G. E.
HUGHES has been appointed as
agent for W. J. HANNIBAL & Co.
Hongkong 1st January, 1916.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7.

"THE POLO CHAMPION."

A two-reel Society Drama, in which are included
some unique pictures of Polo Playing.

Also

"THE SIGNAL OF DEATH,"

in 3 parts, full of exciting incidents.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

And the following Comies:—

"NEW CURE FOR GOUT,"

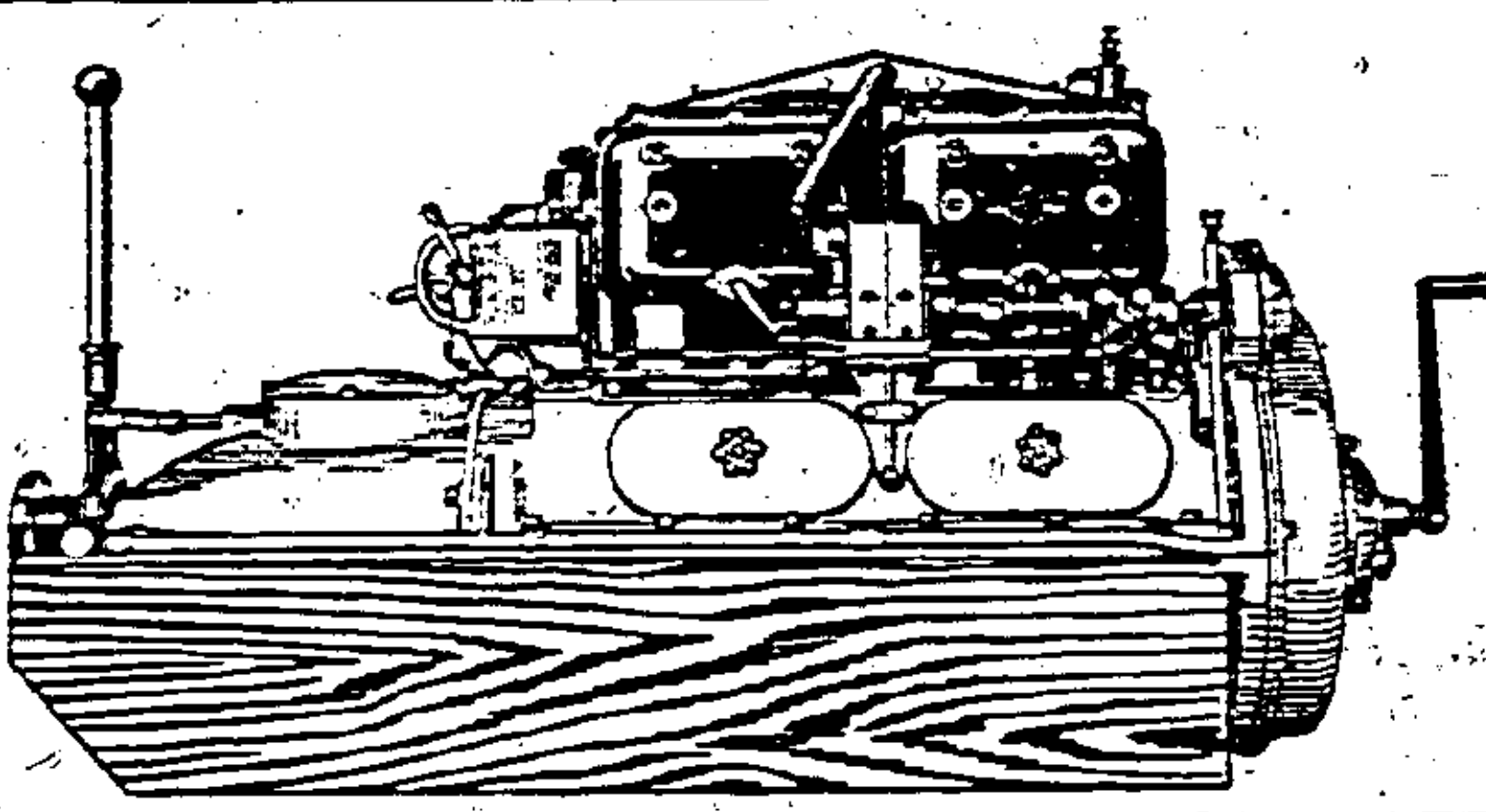
"GUARDING ADOLPHINE"

"THE BOY, THE BUST, THE BATH."

NOTICES

SCRIPPS MOTORS

SIMPLE AND RELIABLE



18 H. P. COMPLETE WITH ELECTRIC STARTER.
\$2,000 LOCAL CURRENCY.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL

DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-
BULL cycle car and the NEW COMET motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD

TEL. 482

PROPRIETOR C. LAURITSEN.

Tel. 482

NOTICE

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Prop-
erty, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident
System.
(Rates and Particulars on ap-
plication).

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

NOTICE

The businesses of Architects and
Civil Engineers carried on by
COLBOURNE LITTLE in Hong-
kong and by F. R. J. ADAMS
and MARSHALL WOOD, (under
the style of THOMAS, ADAMS
and WOOD) in Canton have
amalgamated as from this date
and will henceforth be conducted
by the undersigned.

The new firm name will be
LITTLE, ADAMS and WOOD
and the business of the firm will
be carried on at their offices in
Hongkong and Canton as hereto-
fore.

COLBOURNE LITTLE, F.R.I.B.A.
F. R. J. ADAMS, A.M.I.E.
MARSHALL WOOD, A.R.I.B.A.
January, 1st 1916.

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL, and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron,
andundry Coke Importers, General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and
37, Hong Kong Street, (Old Street) West
27, Central Market Telephone 515 and 516

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Moi Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut	lb.	21
Comed—Ham Ngan Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngan Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngan Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do, Sirloin—Ngan Lam	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngan Cheung	lb.	24
Ballock's Kidney—No	per set	10
Tongna, fresh—Ngan Li	each	50
Comed—Ham Ngan Li	lb.	60
Head—Ngan Lam	lb.	14
Heart—Ngan Sun	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngan Kim	lb.	20
Feet—Ngan Kerk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngan Yin	lb.	11
Tail—Ngan Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngan Kim	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngan To	lb.	6
Calves Head & Feet—Ngan-tai-tan-kauk	set	\$1.08
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pui	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle	lb.	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chang	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Kerk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tan	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yin	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kom	lb.	28
Pork, Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	lb.	24
Comed—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pui	lb.	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yan	lb.	28
Sheeps Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Kerk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yin	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kom	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsei	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang N' a Yan	lb.	26
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yan	lb.	26
Veal—Ngan Tsei Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngan Tsei Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yan	lb.	20

POULTRY

Chicken—Kai Tsei	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sun Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kan	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Nga	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hainan—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsei	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen	lb.	45
Phassant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Codfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	28
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Kang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Fels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shak Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Haihai—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Lebrun—Wong Pa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tui Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	16
Pike—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kan Kung	lb.	15
Rosch—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Slate—Fo Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Hoi	lb.	25
Skipper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turkey small fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kiu	lb.	18
(Osaka)—Ta Chan Ping Kiu	lb.	18

肉食

扒龍尾	Coconuts—Ye Tse	each	15
	Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb.	30
肉牛藏	Lemons, China—Ling Mung		8
肉牛燒	America—Kam Shan Ling Mung		10
油牛	Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb	25
肉湯	Fresh		5
扒牛	Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching		8
油牛	Sweet		8
脂牛	Pears, (American)—Kun San Shout Lay		19
脂牛	(Canton), Cooking—Che Li		10
脂牛	Peasants—Fa Shang		10
脂牛藏	Plantain—Tai Chin		10
頭牛	Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai		14
心牛	Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yan	each	15
心牛	Shanghai—Lo Kwat		15
腳牛	Walnuts—Hop To	lb	11
腳牛	Green—Sang Hop Too		15
腳牛	Water Melon—(Am.)—Kam San Sai Kwa	each	1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Cheek	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tan	lb.	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	lb.	8
Long—Tan Kok	lb.	10
Best Root—Hung Choi Tan	each	6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Binjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	lb.	8
Red—Hung Ka	lb.	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsei	lb.	19
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsei	lb.	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shum	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsei	lb.	25
Chillies Dried—Kam Lap Chin	lb.	10
Red—Hung Pa Chin	lb.	10
Green—Ching Lap Chin	lb.	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chin Lau	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tan	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun The Keung	lb.	9
old—Lo Keung	lb.	12
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsei	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	35
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	lb.	1
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	each	1
Ok-ros	lb.	8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tan	lb.	8
Green—Shang Chong	lb.	7
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tan	lb.	8
Parsley—Kun Tsei	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tan	lb.	3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tan	lb.	3
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tan	lb.	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tan	lb.	3
Foochow—Tao-chow Shu Tan	lb.	3
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsei	lb.	5
Rimbarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tao So	lb.	8
Shallots—Kam Chung Tan	lb.	5
Spinach—Yin Tsei	lb.	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ka	lb.	6
Taro—Wu Tan	lb.	4
Turnips, Puoti, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	lb.	4
(American)—Kam San Chiu i w	lb.	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsei	lb.	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	6
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	lb.	1
Tan	lb.	1

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list
of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to
30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule
of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	0
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.),	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	20
3. Sugar—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	115
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	14
Granulated, per lb.,	14
Salt, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published
on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red
ink are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in
the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chair-
man and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at
the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, 5
Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than
China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more
than 15 per cent above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony
on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount and
other charges, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 10
in value (excepting the articles enumerated in above Proclamation
No. 18 of the 26th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule
shall be made in advance, and can be subject of an additional charge
of 15 per cent.

COMMERCIAL

Soya Beans not Barred.
According to a Dutch paper, Lord R. Cecil has announced that the export of soya beans and bean oil from Vladivostok to the Allied countries in neutral vessels is permitted. Representations have been made to Japan to forbid the export of these articles to Scandinavia and the Netherlands, except via England.

German Trade Competition in Siberia.

According to a report by the Canadian Special Trade Commission on the development of trade in Siberia, the competition of Germany, especially in engines, had of late become a serious factor. Oil tractors are preferred, as the prevalence of alkaline water in Western Siberia is against the steam-driven engine. Lightness is a desirable feature; the heavy engines with their narrow wheels pack the soil and prevent growth of vegetation. Tractors of the "caterpillar" type have been introduced. A few sets of these for ploughing have been disposed of among the larger land owners and the prospects for increased business are good. Flour mill machinery (roller process) to grind 1,000 to 3,000 pounds of grain (600 to 1,800 bushels) in 24 hours is in increased demand, as well as the oil engines of the Diesel type of from 50 to 80 h.p., required to operate it. Extra heavy fly-wheels are preferred. The rapid rise of the dairy industry in Western Siberia is responsible for a large demand for cream separators, the supply of which has hitherto been met by Germany and Sweden.

Borneo Tallow.

The latest issue of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* contains an article on "Illipe Nuts and the Sources of Borneo Tallow." It is pointed out that there has been for some time a confusion as to the source of the fat known as Borneo tallow, due largely to the variety of native names for the seeds yielding it, and to the uncertainty as to the botanical identity of the trees from which the seeds are derived. The Imperial Institute has been in communication with various scientific and other authorities on the subject, from whom a considerable amount of useful information has been obtained, and is specially indebted to Mr. K. Hayne, Curator of the Museum for Economic Botany, Buitenzorg, Java, in this connection. The seeds and kernels of several species yielding Borneo tallow have been obtained, and their fats submitted to chemical examination. The information so far collected and the results of examination of the fats are recorded in the pages of the *Bulletin*. It may be noted that the nuts yielding Borneo tallow generally come from the market under the name of Illipe or Illipe "nuts." The details given are of too technical a nature to be set forth here, but we may note that the principal interest of all these fats, from the point of view of European industry, is that they are especially suitable for the manufacture of edible fats, and especially of the fats known as chocolate fats, and used for incorporation with cocoa powder in the preparation of chocolate for eating purposes. For this purpose it is highly desirable that the kernels should be exported as fresh as possible, and it is clear, from the results recorded, that this is not secured at present, nearly all the fats examined having high acid values, due to their becoming rancid owing to the way the kernels are treated, and to the length of time they are kept before being exported. It is difficult to see how this can be remedied, so long as the supply of kernels remains a minor forest industry, dependent on collection from naturally occurring trees by natives. Something might be done by systematizing the collection of the seeds, and ensuring their rapid transit to a centre, where they could be shelled by machinery and shipped to Europe promptly. The total industry is, however, so small that it is not easy to secure the necessary organization. The only other method would appear to be the formation of plantations of the trees in one or other of the British Eastern Colonies, but the objection to this course is that the trees need to take a long time to come into bearing, and the yield is

SHARE REPORT.
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

		1914		1914		1915		1915		Last Dividend and Date	
STOCK	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Par Value	1914 Highest	1914 Lowest	1915 Highest	1915 Lowest	1915 Since 1st May	1915 Since 14th May	1915 Since 10 Nov	1915 Since 10 Nov
Banks.											
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$300	120,000	\$125	all	355	July	700	Oct. 945	x div.	790	c. div.
{ \$23 1/2 at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15 }											
Marine Insurance.											
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	\$415	10,000	\$250	59	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	425	360	
{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914 }											
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$180	10,000	\$15	25	145	May	135	Jan.	180	160	
{ Final of 1913 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914 }											
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$910	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	975	3855	
{ Final of \$30 and bonus of \$5 making \$35 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914 }											
Yongtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$860	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	270	235	
{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914 }											
Fire Insurance.											
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$152	20,000	\$200	30	160	July	140	Oct.	168	130	
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$415	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	420	385	
{ \$9 for 1913 \$27 for 1913 }											
Shipping.											
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$111	20,000	\$30	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	111	45	
{ \$4 for year ending 30.6.15 }											
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$29 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19	
{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14 }											
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. (Combined)	\$173 1/2	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	172	96	
Navigation Co. (Deferred)	\$119	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	172	96	
Navigation Co. (Preferred)	\$55	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	172	96	
{ \$1.50 quoted ex div. in H.K. 11.12.15 }											
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$76	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	90 1/2	x div.	82 1/2
{ Interim of 2 1/2 (Coupon No. 25) making 2 1/2 for 1913 }											
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$37	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	39	32	
{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15 }											
Refineries.											
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$127	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	134	111	
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$37	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46	27 1/2	
{ \$3 for 1912 \$3 for 1897 }											
Mining.											
Kaizen Mining Administration Ltd.	\$4	1,000,000	\$24	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	36 1/2	30 1/2	
{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5) }											
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$40	200,000	\$1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov.	196	134	
Tromoh Mines Ltd.	\$7	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2	25 1/2	
Ural Caspian	\$38 1/2	736,666	\$4	all	56 1/2	Feb.	21 1/2	Nov.	41	37 1/2	
{ 1/- interim 1915 }											
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.											
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$77	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	81 1/2	68	
{ \$3.50 for year 1914 }											
H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	\$22 1/2	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	84 1/2	57	
{ \$3 dividend for year 1914 }											
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$59 1/2	55,700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	63 1/2	49	
{ \$3 for year ending 30.4.15 }											
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$24 1/2	36,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2	80	
{ Tls. 5 for 1914 }											
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.											
Anglo French Lands	\$94	18,000	\$100	all	128	July	120	Dec.	116	112	
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$108	50,000	\$50	all	128	July	120	Dec.	116	112	
{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14 }											
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$104	100,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	58	Nov.	111 1/2	x div.	108
H'kewys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6.80	100,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2	6.10	
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40	6,000	\$50	all	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	
{ \$3 for 1914 }											
Shanghai Lands	\$107	78,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101	
{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for year ending 30.6.15 }											
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$78	17,100	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	78	70	
Hongkong Central Estates	\$140	10,000	\$100	all	103	June	66	Feb.	78	70	
{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15 }											
{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14 }											
Cotton Mills.											
Swo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$142 1/2	20,000	\$50	all	118	July	135	May	180	135	
{ Tls. 16 for year ending 31.10.15 }											
Kung Yik	\$71	25,000	\$100	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	17	13 1/2	
{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14 }											
Laon Kung Mow	\$14	50,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	69	80	
{ Tls. 12 for 1913 }											
Shanghai Cottons	\$94 1/2	40,000	\$50	all	35	Feb.	70	Nov.	105	90	
{ Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15 }											
Yangtze River S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$104	175,000	\$15	all	—	—	—	—	61	54 1/2	
{ Tls. 16 for year ending 31.10.15 }											
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.80	50,000	\$5	all	4.50	July	4	April	4 1/2	4 1/2	
{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06 }											
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$9.90	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10.10	8.60	
{ 70 cts. for 1914 }											
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$9.90	40,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10.10	8.60	
{ \$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15 }											
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$9.90	40,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10.10	8.60	
{ 50 cts. for 1914 }											
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$10 1/2	40,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	45	39	
{ \$2.00 per share for 1914 }											
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$44	60,000	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	124	Dec.	198	184	
{ Interim of \$2 account 1915 }											
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$190	60,000	\$25	all	25	June	22	Apr.	46 1/2	25	
{ Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15 }											
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$32 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5.50	4.80	
{ \$10 % for 1914 }											
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$54	325,000	\$10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	36 1/2	
{ Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1912 }											
Langkats	\$135	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June	10	9	
{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15 }											
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10	50,000	\$10	all	93	Jan.	75	Dec.	81	80	
Do (New)	\$5	50,000	\$10	all	10	—	—	—	5	5	
{ \$1.50 for 1910 }											
Philippines Ld.	\$4	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	4	4	
{ None }											
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$45	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	20	20	
{ None }											
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$30	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	30	30	
{ 25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15 }											
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3 1/2	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	
{ \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14 }											
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	16	
{ 30 cts. for 1914 }											
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	6.90	x div.	6 1/2
{ 60 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14 }											
William Powell, Limited	\$5 1/2	11,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	7	5 1/2	
{ \$1.50 for 1914 }											
S. C. Morning Post	\$29	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	29	

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo-Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 19 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$7 1/2 buyers.	Kempas (Straits) \$5 buyers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) \$8 buyers.
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 7 1/2 buyers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$4 1/2 buyers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$2.00 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$14 buyers.
Linggis 21	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$7 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$4 buyers.	New Serendah \$2.75 buyers.
Nordanals 19 1/2 buyers.			

WRIGHT & HORNEY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO noon, JAN. 6, 1916.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE

Jan. 6th.

Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong	3 1/2 prem.	Gold Leaf per oz.	\$57.80
T/T Demand	T/T Calcutta	On Saigon	3 1/2	Sovereign	\$10.30 nom.
30 dls.	T/T Cebu	On Bangkok	7 1/2	Bar Silver ready	\$26 7/8
60 dls.	T/T Hongkong	4 m/s. L/C	2 1/2	forward	
90 dls.	T/T Java	4 m/s. D/P	2 1/2		
1/11 1/16	T/T Manila	6 m/s. L/C	2 1/2		
1/11 3/16	T/T New York	30 dls. S. & M.	2 1/2		
1/11 9/16	T/T San Francisco	30 dls. San Francisco	2 1/2		
1/11 1/2	T/T Shanghai	4 m/s. Market	nom.		
1/11 1/2	T/T Singapore	4 m/s. France	2 1/2		
1/11 1/2	T/T Yokohama	4 m/s. Germany	2 1/2		
		4 m/s. Italy	2 1/2		
		4 m/s. Japan	2 1/2		
		4 m/s. Russia	2 1/2		
		4 m/s. Sweden	2 1/2		
		4 m/s. Switzerland	2 1/2		
		4 m/s. United States	2 1/2		
		4 m/s. Venezuela	2 1/2		
		4 m/s. West Indies	2 1/2		
		4 m/s. Zanzibar	2 1/2		

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100.
Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$18 7/16
Chinese 10 cts. pieces \$16 7/16
Chinese 5 cts. pieces \$15 7/16
Chinese 2 cts. pieces \$14 7/16
Chinese 1 cts. pieces \$13 7/16
Chinese 1/2 cts. pieces \$12 7/16
Chinese 1/4 cts. pieces \$11 7/16
Chinese 1/8 cts. pieces \$10 7/16
Chinese 1/16 cts. pieces \$9 7/16
Chinese 1/32 cts. pieces \$8 7/16
Chinese 1/64 cts. pieces \$7 7/16
Chinese 1/128 cts. pieces \$6 7/16
Chinese 1/256 cts. pieces \$5 7/16
Chinese 1/512 cts. pieces \$4 7/16
Chinese 1/1024 cts. pieces \$3 7/16
Chinese 1/2048 cts. pieces \$2 7/16
Chinese 1/4096 cts. pieces \$1 7/16
Chinese 1/8192 cts. pieces \$1/2 7/16
Chinese 1/16384 cts. pieces \$1/4 7/16
Chinese 1/32768 cts. pieces \$1/8 7/16
Chinese 1/65536 cts. pieces \$1/16 7/16
Chinese 1/131072 cts. pieces \$1/32 7/16
Chinese 1/262144 cts. pieces \$1/64 7/16
Chinese 1/524288 cts. pieces \$1/128 7/16
Chinese 1/1048576 cts. pieces \$1/256 7/16
Chinese 1/2097152 cts. pieces \$1/512 7/16
Chinese 1/4194304 cts. pieces \$1/1024 7/16
Chinese 1/8388608 cts. pieces \$1/2048 7/16
Chinese 1/16777216 cts. pieces \$1/4096 7/16
Chinese 1/33554432 cts. pieces \$1/8192 7/16
Chinese 1/67108864 cts. pieces \$1/16384 7/16
Chinese 1/134217728 cts. pieces \$1/32768 7/16
Chinese 1/268435456 cts. pieces \$1/65536 7/16
Chinese 1/536870912 cts. pieces \$1/131072 7/16
Chinese 1/1073741824 cts. pieces \$1/262144 7/16
Chinese 1/2147483648 cts. pieces \$1/524288 7/16
Chinese 1/4294967296 cts. pieces \$1/1048576 7/16
Chinese 1/8589934592 cts. pieces \$1/2097152 7/16
Chinese 1/17179869184 cts. pieces \$1/4194304 7/16
Chinese 1/34359738368 cts. pieces \$1/8388608 7/16
Chinese 1/68719476736 cts. pieces \$1/16777216 7/16
Chinese 1/137438953472 cts. pieces \$1/33554432 7/16
Chinese 1/274877906944 cts. pieces \$1/67108864 7/16
Chinese 1/549755813888 cts. pieces \$1/134217728 7/16
Chinese 1/1099511627776 cts. pieces \$1/268435456 7/16
Chinese 1/2199023255552 cts. pieces \$1/536870912 7/16
Chinese 1/4398046511104 cts. pieces \$1/1073741824 7/16
Chinese 1/8796093022208 cts. pieces \$1/2147483648 7/16
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Chinese 1/140737488355328 cts. pieces \$1/34359738368 7/16
Chinese 1/281474976710656 cts. pieces \$1/68719476736 7/16
Chinese 1/562949953421312 cts. pieces \$1/137438953472 7/16
Chinese 1/1125899906842624 cts. pieces \$1/274877906944 7/16
Chinese 1/2251799813685248 cts. pieces \$1/549755813888 7/16
Chinese 1/4503599627370496 cts. pieces \$1/1099511627776 7/16
Chinese 1/9007199254740992 cts. pieces \$1/2199023255552 7/16
Chinese 1/18014398509481984 cts. pieces \$1/4398046511104 7/16
Chinese 1/36028797018963968 cts. pieces \$1/8796093022208 7/16
Chinese 1/72057594037927936 cts. pieces \$1/17592186044416 7/16
Chinese 1/144115188075855872 cts. pieces \$1/35184372088832 7/16
Chinese 1/288230376151711744 cts. pieces \$1/70368744177665 7/16
Chinese 1/576460752303423488 cts. pieces \$1/14073748835533 7/16
Chinese 1/1152921504606846976 cts. pieces \$1/28147497671066 7/16
Chinese 1/2305843009213693952 cts. pieces \$1/56294995342132 7/16
Chinese 1/4611686018427387904 cts. pieces \$1/11258999068427 7/16
Chinese 1/92233720

